

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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## For Rwanda's Children, a Drift Toward Death

GOMA, Zaire — Their suffering is tragic but also needless — just a kilometer from one of Africa's biggest lakes, Rwandan children are dying of dehydration and malnutrition.

Too exhausted or too small to get down to the shores of Lake Kivu, children who have lost their parents sit or lie in the streets of Goma, slowly succumbing to death. A few miles away, an international airlift is bringing in tons of supplies, but until now, almost a week after the exodus of more than a million Rwandans began, little has been distributed.

Some food and water have been handed out, several kilometers to the north, because the aid agencies are trying to lure the milling refugees out of Goma, near the Rwandan border, to refugee camps.

But for many who have already trekked for weeks through Rwanda, this last journey has just been too much.

Outside the Hôtel Grands Lacs, a small band of children collapsed in the sun. One young boy had a baby strapped to his back who was clearly close to death.

A reporter dashed into the hotel for bottled water — running water was cut off several days earlier — and a lone Zairian Red Cross worker started coaxing it down the baby's throat.

After a while a flicker of life appeared in the child's eyes. The Red Cross nurse went along the row of seven children, slowly pouring water into their mouths.

For the Rwandan children whose mothers were among the 100 people killed in stampedes or by mortar fire on Sunday, whether they live seems to depend on chance.

Half an hour before this scene, a United Nations truck went by, picking up what the United Nations calls "unaccompanied children" from the street. It soon filled up and did not take the group of seven.

Juan Carlos Espinola, in charge of the operation, said

that United had recovered 1,400 children who had either been orphaned or had lost their families in the crowds fleeing Rwanda's civil war.

The children are taken to Ndoshu, an orphanage outside Goma, and then farther north to a camp called Karale, where the process of registration and tracing families begins.

"I lost my mother and father," said Albert Nikito, a student.

"When the rebels came quickly to Gisenyi we ran," he said. "They opened fire and we lost each other. I don't know if they are alive or not."

Near the border crossing, where many refugees died Sunday as the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front battled government forces, the stench of death rose from the bodies strewn on the ground.

Two days after the killings, no one had collected the

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Rwandan refugees running from the landing strip at the airport in Goma, Zaire, as a transport plane carrying aid supplies landed Tuesday.

## Delegates Favor Geneva for World Trade Headquarters

GENEVA — A "strong majority" of GATT delegates are in favor of Geneva over Bonn as the site for the new World Trade Organization, a senior official said Tuesday.

Although the consensus decision is not expected to be made final by the WTO Preparatory Committee until Friday, Hungary's delegate, Andras Szepesi, informed a WTO subcommittee on finance that Geneva had the support of most GATT mem-

ber countries, and that over 90 percent of the delegates had made up their minds.

German delegates were already admitting defeat. "When they make the decision on Friday evening, we will be the first to congratulate Switzerland," Germany's delegate to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Alois Jelinek, said after the meeting.

"We will take our defeat like gentlemen. Bonn has all the qualifications for an international center and we will relaunch it."

The German economics minister, Günter Rexrodt, who had proposed Bonn as the new seat, cooed in a statement that it was apparently "not obtainable." He attributed the loss to the support of the United States for Geneva and to France's backing for the French-speaking city on its border.

Mr. Szepesi said that although both bids had been attractive, practical concerns had tipped the balance.

Diplomats said that Mr. Szepesi — who

as chairman of the subcommittee had been seeking opinions — proposed that GATT missions supporting Bonn reconsider their position in consultation with their governments.

As GATT's headquarters since 1948, Geneva is also host to a number of international organizations with which the WTO will have to work. A move to Bonn could be a hindrance to the smooth transition from GATT to WTO, observers have noted.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

## Public Tears for One of Last Stalinists

By Andrew Pollack  
New York Times Service

SEOUL — With cannons firing, people wailing and an elaborate motorized funeral procession through the streets of its capital, North Korea bid its final farewell Tuesday to Kim Il Sung, one of the world's last Stalinist dictators and a giant figure of the Cold War.

The late leader's coffin, draped in the red flag of the ruling Workers' Party and resting on a bed of flowers, was carried through the broad boulevards of Pyongyang on the roof of a Lincoln Continental limousine.

Hundreds of thousands of people lined the streets, some crying and shaking hysterically, in what a North Korean television announcer called the "greatest sorrow in the 5,000-year history of the nation."

The funeral procession capped a frenzy of mourning that has lasted since the "Great Leader" died at age 82 on July 8 from what the government called a heart attack. The fervor is designed not only to say good-bye to the only leader North Korea has ever known, but to pave the emotional path for the assumption of power by his son and chosen successor, Kim Jong Il, 52, in what would be the first dynastic succession in the Communist world.

In the television footage provided by North Korea, the heir-apparent was seen



North Koreans showing grief Tuesday at funeral procession for Kim Il Sung.

Tuesday in a dark Mao jacket flanked by other high officials, bowing before his father's coffin and later standing outside as the motorcade began.

"In the funeral ceremony he looks in control over everything," said Yu Suk

Ryul, a professor at the South Korean Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, which is affiliated with the South Korean government. "He wants to show this to the Western world." Attention is

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## Germany Honors a Hero: Man Who Tried to Kill Hitler

By Rick Atkinson  
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — He is an unlikely martyr, a traitor whose courage far exceeded his competence as an assassin, a conservative aristocrat whose admiration for his Nazi superiors only gradually yielded to revulsion and resistance.

But Germany must take its war heroes where it finds them and thus, Count Claus Schenk von Stauffenberg has been elevated to demigod status for a noble failure: his botched effort to kill Adolf Hitler and end the terror of the Third Reich.

Of the 2,077 days that passed from the beginning to the end of World War II, Germans can revel in only one — July 20, 1944, the date of Stauffenberg's unsuccessful bombing of the Führer's East Prussian headquarters.

In this long season of 50th anniversaries commemorating bygone heroics, Germany's opportunity for fond

remembrance has finally come round and the country is making the most of it.

"Nobody likes to celebrate a defeat, as Normandy was for us," said Commander Jörg Duppel, a military historian in the German Defense Ministry. "But the 20th of July is really something we're proud of. My opinion is that it's the only thing we can be proud of during World War II and the Nazi regime."

Stauffenberg's attempted coup will be honored with a high-level ceremony in Berlin, as well as a traveling exhibition titled "Against Hitler: German Resistance to National Socialism, 1933-1945," which opened Thursday at the Library of Congress in Washington.

While extolling the virtue of those, like Stauffenberg, whose righteous impulses cost them their lives, the exhibit inevitably underscores how few and ineffectual the resisters were.

"You shouldn't get the impression that Germans were

resistance fighters; certainly not," said Johannes Tuchel, director of Berlin's Memorial to German Resistance. "You can point out that during this dictatorship a handful of people resisted, but you cannot use them to counterbalance the crimes of National Socialism. You can't diminish the atrocities of the Third Reich."

As seems inevitable whenever the subject of World War II is broached in Germany, controversy is not far afield. Chancellor Helmut Kohl has grabbed the spotlight for the 50th anniversary commemoration next Wednesday and will be the featured speaker at a ceremony on the site where Stauffenberg and several co-conspirators were executed.

Mr. Kohl's opponent in the upcoming federal election, the Social Democrat Rudolf Scharping, has accused the chancellor of politicizing the event and exploiting the

## Serbs Duck a Yes or No On Bosnia's Partition

### Parliament's Secret 'Declaration' Is Intended to Balk Western Plan

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

PALE, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The Bosnian Serbs reached a secret decision Tuesday on whether they would accept a Western partition plan for Bosnia and said they would make it known when they met international mediators in Geneva on Wednesday.

Waving a sealed pink envelope that he said contained a "declaration," the Bosnian Serb minister of information, Miroslav Tolj, said after a two-day session of the Western Contact Group, which was responsible for drawing up the plan.

"I'm afraid I cannot tell you any more than that," he said.

Judging from the comments of Serbian deputies and officials, it appeared likely that the "declaration" contained a carefully worded and highly ambiguous reply aimed at allowing negotiations over the plan to continue without giving a clear yes or no answer, other than probably accepting implicitly or explicitly the proposed division of the country roughly into two parts.

The reply is likely to contain demands that some changes be made in the proposed map outlining how Bosnia would be carved up as well as a request for a clarification on the constitutional principles underlying the overall peace package, including a demand that the Bosnian Serbs' own "Republic of Srpska" be recognized and given the right to form a confederation with Serbia.

The Bosnian Serb reply may also ask for a reopening of the question of the status of Sarajevo, the country's capital, which is supposed to come under United Nations administration for two years.

This approach of seeking to reopen the negotiations seems likely to infuriate the Contact Group — consisting of the United States, Russia, France, Britain and Germany — which had demanded a clear reply.

It had threatened Serbia with more UN sanctions and the Bosnian Serbs with a lifting of the present arms embargo on their coethnics, the Muslims and Croats, if they did not give an unambiguous yes answer.

But the decision to keep the reply a secret was seen here in Pale, the capital of the Bosnian Serb self-proclaimed republic, as a clever tactical political ploy aimed at keeping the Western mediators off balance and avoiding a crisis at home.

"It's a brilliant move because there's no danger of alienating the domestic audience by any concessions that may have been made, with a subsequent collapse of morale, and the Contact Group will not know what to expect," said a Bosnian Serb official.

Another official said the reply was being kept confidential for two days to prevent the international media from interpreting its meaning before the Bosnian Serb leadership had had a chance to give its own interpretation to members of the Contact Group.

The Western plan calls for the partition of Bosnia and would give the Muslim-Croatian federation 51 percent of the country and the Serbs the remainder, a division that would require the Serbs to give up about 30 percent of what they now hold.

Both the Bosnian Serb president, Radovan Karadzic, and many of the 75 deputies were expected to be in Geneva.

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## Italian Leader Scraps Decree In Attempt to Defuse Crisis

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

ROME — Facing a revolt in his ruling coalition and a firestorm of public outrage, Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi scrapped Monday a decree limiting the powers of Italy's anti-corruption judges and announced that a new law would be drawn up to protect civil liberties.

In a humiliating retreat in the face of his biggest political crisis, Mr. Berlusconi effectively conceded that bribery suspects caught up in the massive corruption scandal would again be subject to preventive detention, which had kept many of them in prison for months without trial.

A government decree published last Wednesday lifted pretrial custody against bribery suspects, allowing more than 1,000 politicians and businessmen awaiting trial to be released from prison.

But the intensity of public outrage and the danger that his three-month-old government might collapse forced the media tycoon to recant on his promise to bring the rights of defendants up to the level enjoyed in other Western societies.

"A ministerial crisis now would have damaged the government's necessity to tackle urgent economic problems as well as threatened the institutional life of the country," Giuliano Ferrara, a government spokesman, said.

He said a new draft law would be presented to Parliament next month that would restore bribery and corruption charges to the list of serious offenses, including terrorism and Mafia-related crimes, that are subject to pretrial custody.

Besides dealing a serious blow to Mr. Berlusconi's prestige, the crisis over the judiciary's powers of arrest also underscored the fragility of his fractious ruling coalition and its problems in reaching consensus on tough issues.

The separatist Northern League and the neo-fascist National Alliance hold disparate views over basic functions of the national government, including the budget, taxes and regional powers. But on the preventive detention decree, they joined forces to force the prime minister to backtrack on what he staked out as a matter of immutable principle.

"Reason has prevailed," Gianfranco Fini, head of the National Alliance, said after the government compromise was reached. "There are neither victors nor vanquished. We are extremely satisfied."

Judging from the public fury over

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## U.S. Trade Deficit Leaps

By Peter Behr  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States added \$9.17 billion more to its trade deficit in May, thanks largely to a sharp increase in imported goods, and remains headed toward the second biggest annual deficit in its history, the Commerce Department reported Tuesday.

The May deficit, up nearly 8 percent from a revised April figure, was affected somewhat by the dollar's decline against many foreign currencies, which increases the price of goods imported into the United States.

However, the dollar rose Tuesday because of some improvement in the trade deficit with Japan, traders said. (Page 12) But over the long haul, trade deficits tend

to increase the amount of dollars held by foreigners, putting downward pressure on the dollar's value.

In other ways, the bad news in the trade report stemmed from positive economic factors. A relatively strong U.S. economy continued to pull in imports at a fast clip, while exports to weaker economies abroad could not keep pace.

With Germany and Japan headed toward economic recovery, U.S. exports should increase during the balance of the year, said David Rolley, a senior economist with DRI/McCraw Hill Inc., a Lexington, Massachusetts, forecasting firm.

"We're having a gradual acceleration in export growth, but it won't be sufficient to keep the monthly trade numbers from widening this year," Mr. Rolley said.

"Import demand is quite strong because the domestic economy is strong," he said. "And oil prices are moving up." U.S. purchases of foreign crude oil rose 10 percent between April and May, or \$1.27 a barrel. "That's going to continue," Mr. Rolley said. Stronger economies in Europe and Japan translate into higher energy costs ahead.

The breakdown of U.S. trade with various foreign countries provided conflicting signals.

While the U.S. deficit with Japan improved to \$4.4 billion in May, from \$5.5 billion in April, Japanese trade data indicate that the deficit between the two countries increased in June. That data will be reported by the U.S. government next month.

The U.S. deficit with Western Europe expanded to \$1.4 billion in May, compared with \$83 million the previous month, but Mr. Rolley and other analysts said they thought that U.S. exports to Europe would

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## Klosk Mitterrand Well, Doctors Insist

PARIS (Reuters) — President François Mitterrand's doctors said he was "perfectly well" on Tuesday after his second prostate operation in two years and dismissed assertions that they were concealing his true state of health.

The 77-year-old president, who has prostate cancer, discussed poetry and affairs of state with visitors at Cochin Hospital on day after undergoing surgery to remove an obstruction from his urinary tract, and sides put on a concerted display of business as usual.

But the Paris daily Le Monde questioned his doctors' statements and asked whether Mr. Mitterrand was physically fit to serve until the end of term, in May 1995.

Mr. Mitterrand underwent surgery for prostate cancer in 1992. The newspaper said the new operation "suggests the president's state of health is worse than has been admitted."

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 7.12	Down 0.53%
3748.31	113.90

The Dollar	Tues. close	previous close
New York	1.5685	1.5677
DM	1.5498	1.5514
Pound	99.20	98.41
Yen	5.376	5.3065

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L. Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroon.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Rials
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Réunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....3.00 R.
Gabon.....950 CFA	Senegal.....950 CFA
Greece.....200 Dr.	Spain.....200 PTAS
Italy.....2,000 Lire	Tunisia.....1,000 Din
Ivory Coast.....1,120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35,000
Jordan.....J.D. 1.00	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....U.S.S. 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.70



## Panic Drives Rwandan Exodus

### Victims Vow to Spare Noncombatant Civilians

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

Despite assurances from the victorious Rwandan Patriotic Front that it will not kill non-combatant civilians, panicked refugees fled across the frontier into Zaire on Tuesday in an exodus of "biblical" proportions.

A further 500,000 people were reported to have crossed into Zaire from southwestern Rwanda in addition to the million or more who fled across the northwestern frontier into the region around Goma.

The fear now is that up to two million more refugees could

flood into Zaire through the security zone France established in the southwest of Rwanda.

"The whole country is coming out of its borders," said a spokesman in Goma for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which has stockpiled food and supplies for about 500,000 refugees and says it is overwhelmed. "It is frightening, of biblical proportions," said the agency's spokeswoman in Geneva, Sylvana Foa.

The Tutsi-dominated Patriotic Front has captured the entire country with the exception of the security zone. It swore in

a new government — with members of the majority Hutu tribe as president and prime minister — in Kigali, the capital, on Tuesday.

In Paris, the French foreign minister, Alain Juppé, conceded that the Front appeared "to have effectively won the war."

He said France would negotiate the end of its humanitarian mission with the Patriotic Front, and called on it to follow up its victory by assuring people it would not harm them.

At the same time, in what appeared to be an attempt to head off a threat by the Patriotic Front to enter the security zone in search of genocide killers, French officials said that members of the former Rwanda government have left the zone and gone to Zaire. As many as 500,000 people, mostly Tutsi, were massacred by the Hutu army and militias following the death of the Rwandan president on April 6 in an air crash.

Although there have been unconfirmed reports of summary executions, there has been nothing to suggest that the Patriotic Front has engaged in indiscriminate large-scale killing, according to Kenneth Roth, executive director of Human Rights Watch/Africa.

Aid workers said virulent radio broadcasts, warning that the Tutsis were coming to kill their opponents, had touched off the exodus.

In Paris, Jean-Luc Bodin, the head of International Action Against Hunger, said the deposed Rwandan government had taken a mobile radio with it into Zaire and was "scaring people out of their wits."

The head of the Patriotic Front forces, Paul Kagame, said earlier: "There is no need for anyone to flee Rwanda. We guarantee all Rwandans stability and security."

In Brussels, a spokesman for the Doctors Without Borders relief agency said it was urgently necessary to get the refugees home to harvest crops and plant food for next year.

## Militants Kill Israeli Officer In Gaza Strip

By Joel Greenberg  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Muslim militants shot and killed an Israeli Army officer in the Gaza Strip on Tuesday in what they called a revenge attack for the killing of two Palestinians and the wounding of scores of others on Sunday when laborers rioted near a border crossing into Israel.

The armed wing of the militant Islamic group, Hamas, claimed responsibility for the attack, an ambush of an Israeli patrol jeep near Rafah on the border between the Gaza Strip and Egypt.

Under the Israeli-Palestine Liberation Organization accord on Palestinian self-rule in Gaza, Israel controls the border zone between the strip and Egypt. Palestinian police are required to prevent attacks from the self-rule areas on Israelis.

A leaflet signed by Hamas's armed wing, the Qassam brigades, said the shooting was "swift and direct" revenge for "the terrible massacre carried out by Rabin's soldiers" on Sunday at the Erez border checkpoint at the northern edge of the Gaza Strip.

Israeli soldiers had opened fire to repel laborers who had buried rocks and bottles, set fire to a bus depot and destroyed a gas station.

The attack on Tuesday occurred at about 6:00 A.M. when an army patrol along the frontier with Egypt stopped to check a ladder leaning on the border fence, an army spokesman said. This ladder was apparently intended to lure the soldiers to the area.

When the officer got out of the jeep, gunmen opened fire from a building on the outskirts of Rafah, hitting him in the head. Other soldiers returned fire, but the assailants escaped.



President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine, briefly overcome by emotion while viewing a parade with his predecessor, Leonid Kravchuk, after his inaugural in Kiev on Tuesday.

## Strict Rule Vowed in Ukraine

Reuters

KIEV — President Leonid D. Kuchma took the oath of office Tuesday as Ukraine's second post-Soviet head of state and said the time for romanticism and experiments was over.

Mr. Kuchma pledged to forge ahead with economic changes and quickly relieve the poverty caused by two and a half years of recession.

"Strict and unpopular measures will have to be taken," he said. "We must not yield to the temptation of cosmetic measures, of closing our eyes, of deceiving the nation."

"The state has no time for experiments. The people have neither the time nor the patience for them."

He added: "Political romanticism and euphoria associated with a new state need to be replaced with realism, concrete action and pragmatism."

Since his resounding election win over Leonid M. Kravchuk, the former Communist who led Ukraine to independence, Mr. Kuchma has pledged to proceed with "evolutionary, not revolutionary reforms."

He has stressed that entering an economic union with Russia, which he promised during

his campaign, does not mean restoring Ukraine's Soviet-era links with Moscow and will not harm relations with Germany, the United States and other countries.

Mr. Kuchma has said his first moves will be to liberalize controlled foreign exchange markets and to ease tax burdens.

Official figures released on the eve of the inauguration underscored the extent of the catastrophe after Mr. Kravchuk's failure to put together a comprehensive economic program.

The figures show that industrial production plunged nearly 40 percent in the first six months of the year, with production of some consumer goods falling by up to 80 percent.

Mr. Kuchma also proposed making Russian, the mother tongue of a large number of Ukraine's 52 million people, an official language. Ukrainian, discouraged for centuries under czarist and Kremlin rule, would remain the sole "state language."

His proposal provoked cries of "shame" from nationalists, but they were overwhelmed by applause from the large contingents of Communists and allies elected to Parliament earlier this year.

## Santer, in First Day of EU Grilling, Says He Opposes Nations' Veto Power

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STRASBOURG, France —

Prime Minister Jacques Santer of Luxembourg, the European Union's chief executive-designate, said Tuesday that he opposes the veto power that members wield over sensitive matters.

Mr. Santer also expressed opposition to Britain's exemption from the group's labor laws and social security policies.

His comments came during the first session of a three-day grilling by the 567-seat European Parliament, which will vote Thursday on whether to approve his nomination.

Mr. Santer, chosen by EU leaders last week after Prime Minister John Major of Britain vetoed the Belgian prime minister, Jean-Luc Dehaene, admitted he was embarrassed by his appointment.

"I feel very ill at ease with regard to the procedure that's been adopted," he said. "For several days I was in a very sensitive position. It was a difficult situation. I had to examine my own conscience."

Despite benefiting from the veto power, Mr. Santer said he was "against the unanimity rule" for decisions made by the 12 members on foreign policy and other important areas.

He said he had always objected to Britain's reluctance to join its partners on the Continent in their tradition of social welfare. "A European Union can't conceive of itself without a social dimension," he said.

Mr. Santer met with the EU

assembly's two main political parties, the Socialists and the centrist Christian Democrats.

Under the trade bloc's new Treaty on European Union, the assembly has the right to approve the president of the EU's executive branch, the European Commission.

If the Parliament rejects Mr. Santer, a Christian Democrat who has served as prime minister for 10 years, EU leaders will be forced to find another candidate.

In other action Tuesday, a German Socialist, Klaus Haensch, 55, was elected president by an overwhelming majority of the legislature's 567 members. He exhorted members, almost two-thirds of whom are new to the job, to get down to business.

"I think today we now need to get down to work and do our duty," Mr. Haensch told the house.

He vowed to raise the Parliament's profile and win it more powers when the European Union's internal workings are reviewed in 1996. "The European Parliament must become more visible and not just appear again in 1999 for the next elections," he said.

Whether the Parliament submits Mr. Santer to tough questioning or gives him easy approval will provide an early indication of how it plans to use powers won under the 1992 Maastricht Treaty on greater union.

Mr. Haensch told the German radio, "A candidate cho-

sen by heads of state and government who does not garner a majority in the European Parliament will not have the necessary authority to create his commission and submit it for a vote of confidence by the Parliament."

Another battle in the Parliament will involve the makeup of the European Commission, over which it will have the power to accept or reject this fall.

The outgoing Parliament said it wanted the nominees for the non-elected commission to go before parliamentary committees for hearings of the kind held by the U.S. Congress. It hinted it would block the commission if it did not contain enough women. The current EU administration contains only one woman member.

Mr. Haensch implored deputies, notorious in the past for absenteeism at voting time, to turn up for key votes.

Although Mr. Haensch's appointment gained the backing of the Parliament's two major political groups, it was denounced by smaller ones, which said his nomination had been bulldozed through.

Mr. Haensch is the second German in a row to be president of the Parliament, replacing Egon Klepach, a Christian Democrat.

Born in the Silesian town of Sprottau, in what is now Poland, Mr. Haensch has been a member of the assembly since direct elections were first held for the body in 1979.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Tries New Tack in Syrian Talks

DAMASCUS (Reuters) — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher met Tuesday with President Hafez Assad and outlined new U.S. thinking on the impasse with Israel over the Golan Heights, but he said afterward that the negotiations remained difficult. "We've developed some approaches that I outlined today," he said after a two-hour meeting with Mr. Assad. He declined to give details. Mr. Christopher held talks in Israel on Monday. He said his discussions with Mr. Assad had been useful and that both Syria and Israel were "very serious" about making progress. "But we are still in the process of a very difficult negotiation," he said. "The issues are complicated and intertwined."

### 2 UN Peacekeepers Killed in Somalia

MOGADISHU, Somalia (Reuters) — Gunmen killed two UN peacekeepers and captured 11 in a Mogadishu ambush, the United Nations said Tuesday.

The gunmen released the captives and turned over the two bodies within hours of the Monday firefight. The UN military spokesman, Major Rick McDonald, said the two Malaysian peacekeepers were killed when gunmen ambushed a three-vehicle patrol near the "Green Line" dividing the capital.

It was the worst attack on peacekeepers in Somalia in two months. Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali said it undermined the need for a critical review of UN operations.

### China-India Border Talks Stalemated

NEW DELHI (AFP) — Foreign Minister Qian Qichen of China completed a visit to India on Tuesday that failed to make progress in the border dispute between the two countries, but may lead to increased trade.

Mr. Qian, who left for Nepal, held talks with Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee and other Indian leaders during his three-day stay.

Mr. Qian indicated Monday that he and Mr. Rao basically agreed to disagree and that settlement of the dispute would remain in the hands of a group of experts who meet regularly. "Two mature nations should not expect any overnight solutions," he said.

### Muslims Threaten Hindu Pilgrims

SRINAGAR, India (AP) — Muslim guerrillas threatened Tuesday to kill Hindus if they attempt an annual pilgrimage to a Himalayan shrine in the disputed state of Kashmir.

An advertisement in The Srinagar Times by the pro-Pakistan guerrilla group Harkat al-Ansar also warned Muslim hotel operators and tourist agents not to help Hindu devotees during their two-week journey early next month.

It was the first time guerrillas have threatened to disrupt the pilgrimage since they began a separatist revolt four years ago in Jammu-Kashmir, India's only Muslim-majority state. More than 9,400 people have been killed since then.

### Strikes' 16th Day Shuts Nigeria Cities

LAGOS (Reuters) — Economic activity in Nigerian cities came to a virtual halt Tuesday as anti-government strikes, in their 16th day, grounded transportation and shut factories.

In Lagos, the biggest city in Nigeria, many banks, offices and stores were closed because of the strikes, which have been led by oil unions.

There were no reports of clashes between the police and activists demanding the release of Moshod K.O. Abiola, the politician who is thought to have won an election last year that was annulled by the military government. On Monday, 20 people were reported killed in clashes.

### Vatican Deplores Giving Birth at 62

ROME (Reuters) — Criticizing a 62-year-old woman who has become the world's oldest mother, the Vatican said Tuesday that her artificially assisted pregnancy had defied God's will. Rosanna Della Corte gave birth to a boy Monday after a donor's eggs, fertilized with her husband's sperm, were implanted in her uterus. The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, made it clear that it considered her decision morally reprehensible. "The means by which her desire was realized is in open contrast to God's plan," the newspaper said in an editorial. It was signed by the Vatican's chief moral theologian, Gino Concetti, whose views are known to be close to Pope John Paul II's.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### U.S. Warns on Russian Air Carriers

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The State Department instructed U.S. government employees in Russia to defer routine local air travel, calling Russian carriers "unreliable" and "deteriorating." With the breakup of Aeroflot, a department spokesman said Monday, "domestic air travelers must often cope with unpredictable schedules and difficult conditions including deterioration and overloading." The policy did not affect private citizens, although the State Department said that Americans might wish to consider the information when making travel plans.

U.S. and Russian civil aviation authorities are engaged in a joint program to deal with the problems. Until the evaluation had been completed, only official air travel deemed "important and absolutely necessary" should be undertaken on Russian air carriers, the spokesman said.

Air traffic controllers at Milan's Linate airport will strike for four hours Saturday morning, affecting national and international flights, the air control authority said.

Worldwide air traffic is expected to rise 5.2 percent in 1994 based on projections, the International Civil Aviation Organization reported in Montreal.

China's burgeoning civil aviation industry has arranged to buy two more Yak-42D passenger planes from Russia despite mounting questions about their airworthiness.

Japan's All Nippon Airways Co. is to start daily service to Singapore from Kansai International Airport near Osaka in September, the Transport Ministry said Tuesday in Tokyo.

Restaurants in Madrid with more than 25 tables will be encouraged to establish no-smoking areas beginning Oct. 1. The program is the result of an agreement between regional health officials and a group of restaurant owners.

Britons were to face more commuter misery Wednesday as railroad signal workers prepared to stage their sixth one-day strike over pay and conditions. British Rail said it hoped to run 3,800 trains, 25 percent of the usual number.

The Clinton administration has abandoned plans to force states to convert highway signs from miles to kilometers by 1996, citing public and congressional opposition. The Federal Highway Administration had intended to require states to make the change or face possible loss of their share of \$18 billion in highway aid.

**HOTEL METROPOLE**  
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## Missile-Parts Sale To Baghdad Lands A German in Jail

Reuters

AUGSBURG, Germany — A German businessman was sentenced to 5½ years' imprisonment Tuesday for selling missile components to Iraq in defiance of export laws and a United Nations embargo.

The court ruled that Anton Eyerle, owner of Rhein-Bayern Fahrzeugbau, continued deliveries to Iraq of more than 1,000 ignition systems after Baghdad invaded Kuwait in 1990.

Judge Hartmut Klotz, presiding over the court in the southern German city of Augsburg, said the components could have equipped enough Iraqi Scud and Scud rockets "to wipe out the entire Middle East."

Two managing directors of the company had already been convicted. Mr. Eyerle, 70, said he had not known of their activities.

Iraq fired Scud missiles and threatened to use chemical warheads against Israel and Gulf Arab countries during the U.S.-led offensive that forced Baghdad out of Kuwait.

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# THE AMERICAS / BLAZING FRAGMENTS

## POLITICAL VOICES

### Panel Unanimously Backs Judge Breyer

WASHINGTON — Stephen G. Breyer's nomination to the Supreme Court has won unanimous approval from the Senate Judiciary Committee, clearing the way for quick confirmation by the full Senate.

The 10 Democrats and 8 Republicans on the panel voted to recommend approval of President Bill Clinton's nomination of Judge Breyer, a longtime federal judge from Boston.

The committee chairman, Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, said he hoped that the vote by the panel would get Judge Breyer's nomination before the full Senate on Friday. If not, he said, the Senate vote would come early next week.

Mr. Clinton nominated Judge Breyer to replace Justice Harry A. Blackmun, who is retiring.

As a witness before the Senate committee, Judge Breyer bolstered his reputation as a careful pragmatist who is likely to find a comfortable home at the middle of the generally conservative high court. He at times sounded somewhat liberal, in voicing general support for affirmative action and separation of church and state. But he also indicated that he could vote to uphold capital punishment and stringent sentences for some criminals.

About abortion, Judge Breyer said he considered a woman's right to end her pregnancy "settled law." But he did not say whether he agreed with or opposed past Supreme Court rulings establishing that right. (AP)

### Peeping at Tax Files for Fun and Profit

WASHINGTON — More than 1,300 employees of the Internal Revenue Service around the country have been investigated since 1989 for possible improper use of the agency's computers to snoop on taxpayers, according to government officials.

In most instances, the violations appear to have involved browsing by curious employees who were interested, for example, in the financial standing of friends, neighbors, enemies, potential in-laws, stockbrokers, celebrities and former spouses.

In about a third of the cases, employees have been subjected to sanctions ranging from counseling to discharge, with several hundred cases still unresolved. Most of the rest of the investigations concluded that the employees were engaged in official business.

Some employees were said to have been guilty only of misguided attempts to help friends cut through red tape or interpret often confusing Internal Revenue Service communications.

A few cases, however, involved tampering with data to generate fraudulent refunds and kickbacks to the employees. Some indictments are said to have resulted.

"How much of this was prelude to fraud and how much was just prurient window-peeping is difficult to say," said Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, who heads the Senate Government Affairs Committee.

But he called the findings "disturbing," adding that the agency had a moral and legal obligation for confidentiality "when Americans sit down and provide the government with their most personal information." (NYT)

### Virginia Poll Shows North and Robb Tied

WASHINGTON — The volatility of Virginia's four-way Senate race is reflected in a new poll that shows the Republican nominee, Oliver L. North, and the Democratic nominee, Charles S. Robb, tied for the lead.

Each man was the choice of 29 percent of likely voters surveyed, while the two independents, former Democratic Governor L. Douglas Wilder and J. Marshall Coleman, were favored by 16 percent and 11 percent, respectively. Fifteen percent were undecided. Three previous polls by other organizations have shown Mr. Robb leading, although not by substantial margins.

The new poll, of 527 randomly selected likely voters, was conducted July 7 through 15 by the survey research laboratory of Virginia Commonwealth University. (WT)

### Quote/Unquote

Senator Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California, who plans to introduce a bill requiring mandatory expulsion for a year of any public school pupil caught carrying a gun to school, was asked what would happen to students during the year they are barred from classes. She replied: "If you bring a gun to school, you're probably not learning anything anyway. And the other students will feel safer." (LAT)

## Israelis Accuse Tehran in Blast

### Rabin Says Trail in Argentine Bombing Leads to Hezbollah

BUENOS AIRES — Israel said Tuesday that Muslim militants tied to Iran were apparently behind a bomb attack on an Argentine Jewish center here in which at least 27 people were killed and about 130 wounded.

In addition, as many as 70 people were unaccounted for on Tuesday, more than 24 hours after the explosion.

President Carlos Saul Menem of Argentina promised that "everything humanly possible" was being done to catch the people responsible, as a team of agents from Mossad, the Israeli secret service, arrived in Buenos Aires on Tuesday to help investigate the bombing.

Israel also sent a rescue team, police bomb experts and army specialists.

"Argentine soil has already soaked up the blood of innocent people, among them Israelis in the horrible attack on our embassy building there only 28 months ago," the Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres, told Parliament in Jerusalem. He was referring to a bomb attack on the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires in March 1992, in which 30 people were killed

## After Jupiter's Black Eye, an Earth-Sized Hangover

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Explosive jolts from comet fragments have left Jupiter pocked with black scars, one of which is now the most prominent visual feature on the planet. More is coming: three punches near the same location within a 20-hour period.

Astronomers said Tuesday that a dark black patch, resembling a black eye, left by the impact of comet fragment G has become the most easily seen mark on Jupiter in the 400-year history of observing the planet from Earth.

Lucy McFadden, a University of Maryland astronomer, said the impact mark is so large that amateurs using backyard telescopes under clear skies should be able to see it.

"That's something that has never happened before," said Steve Maran, a National Aeronautics and Space Administration astronomer. Usually, only professionals or advanced am-

ateurs can see the details on Jupiter's face.

Mr. Maran said observers at the South Pole, where Jupiter is always visible this time of year, said an erupting fireball after fragment K collided was equal to the explosion on Monday of fragment G. Both fireballs, observed with infrared instruments, were nearly the size of Earth and the mark left behind by G is even larger.

"I'm sure we'll have a large spot from K also," said Mr. Maran.

Jupiter is the fourth brightest heavenly object to be seen from Earth. Only the sun, moon and Venus are brighter.

The black marks on the planet are the gaseous broth of chemicals and particles suspended in Jupiter's upper atmosphere after fireballs caused by the high-speed collisions of the comet pieces. Even though the visible sphere of Jupiter is all gas, experts said the impact scars may last for months.

Chemical composition of the black marks is still unknown, but Ms.

McFadden said scientists have been puzzled to find no chemical signature for water in images taken with special filters. She said rock in the comet fragments is loaded with oxygen and hydrogen. Since the impacts mix the two elements that make up water, scientists had expected to detect its presence.

"It may still be too hot at the impact sites for water to settle out," she said. "It may rain eventually on Jupiter when it cools. We'd really like to see some regular H<sub>2</sub>O."

Jupiter's sphere was first observed in the 17th century, in the early days of the telescope. Galileo discovered the Jovian moons and later observers spotted the Great Red Spot, a permanent cyclonic feature of the planet. Later still, astronomers observed the bands of swirling gases that make up the visible face of the giant planet.

Since observing started, said Mr. Maran, the prominent features on Jupiter have remained relatively un-

changed until comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 started its bombardment last Saturday.

Fragment G has been the most powerful so far, but reports of the impact early Tuesday of fragment K suggest it, too, was very large.

Images taken by telescopes in California, Texas, Hawaii and Chile show a stepping-stone trail of marks or hot spots caused by the nine comet shards that hit by noon Tuesday. Four impacts are expected on Wednesday, including the start of a triple whammy in which three fragments will hit Jupiter 10 hours apart in virtually the same spot.

Fragment Q2 will be the first to hit, followed by fragment R 10 hours later. Fragment S will be 10 hours after that. Since Jupiter rotates once every 10 hours, this puts the three at the same longitude. All 21 fragments in the comet train are hitting at the same latitude, or distance from the planet's equator.

The comet bombardment is expected to end Friday with the impact of fragment W. The letters do not strictly follow the alphabet. Some fragments disappeared, along with their letter. Others split apart and each piece also acquired a number, such as Q2.

The six-day series of collisions has linked astronomers around the world, many of them communicating via the U.S.-based computer network Internet to share their observations.

In Antarctica, where at this time of year the sun never rises and Jupiter never sets, the astronomer Hien Nguyen reported seeing impact sites of fragments A, C, E, G and H, with G being "the most spectacular so far."

Photographs taken by the orbiting Hubble Space Telescope showed three dark dots in a line in Jupiter's southern hemisphere representing the remains of fragments A, C and E.

(Reuters, AP)

## CIA's Chief Admits 'Grave' Errors in Handling Ames Case

By R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The CIA made grave errors in handling Aldrich Hazen Ames, according to its director, R. James Woolsey, who called for overhauling the "attitudes, norms, and practices" that kept the agency from uncovering Mr. Ames's espionage for Moscow.

Mr. Woolsey denounced Mr. Ames as "a malignant betrayer of his country" and a "warped, murdering traitor" who led U.S. agents to their death because he "wanted a bigger house and a Jaguar."

CIA officials suggested before Mr. Woolsey's speech that it was designed in part to preempt what they feared was a forthcoming media blitz by Mr. Ames to criticize the agency. Mr. Ames was sentenced in April to life in prison without parole after pleading guilty to selling secrets to Moscow.

However, the director also said for the first time that his agency's failure to prevent or root out the betrayal over nearly a decade had stemmed from mismanagement and what he depicted as a defective Central Intelligence Agency "culture."

Mr. Woolsey disclosed, for example, that some colleagues had raised questions about Mr. Ames's suitability and performance before he was promoted to the counterintelligence post from which he betrayed vital U.S. secrets. The director said "these questions and concerns were not shared outside" the CIA's Latin American division,

where Mr. Ames had previously worked.

Mr. Woolsey also said he had concluded that appropriate investigative resources were not dedicated promptly in the Ames case at a critical juncture after suspicions of a Russian spy at the agency first arose in the mid-1980s.

Another senior intelligence official said Mr. Woolsey was referring to a three-year period from 1988 to 1991, "when this case, for a variety of reasons, lay fallow."

In remarks that paralleled what congressional critics have been saying for months about the CIA's handling of Mr. Ames and its investigation into the unexplained deaths of U.S. agents, Mr. Woolsey suggested that these and other mistakes may have kept CIA managers from stopping what would eventually become the most embarrassing counterintelligence failure in the agency's history.

"There are elements in the culture of the CIA that must be changed, especially in the field of counterintelligence," Mr. Woolsey said in his 45-minute speech Monday at the Center for Strategic and International Studies here. Neither the Directorate of Operations where Mr. Ames worked, "nor for that matter any other part of the CIA can function as a fraternity, much less a white male one."

Quoting from a recently completed, classified study of the agency's operations that resulted from Mr. Ames's arrest, Mr. Woolsey said defects in the CIA's culture allowed personnel problems "to be passed along rather than dealt with."

The shortcomings also encouraged "a sense of trust and camaraderie" that made some employees act elitist or arrogant, and graded CIA officers such as Mr. Ames according to the number of agents they recruited rather than the quality of intelligence they developed.

Mr. Woolsey said he was taking a series of immediate steps to reform the agency's operations.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Vaccines Are Sought To Protect Newborns

The federal government's National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases will spend about \$8 million this year researching ways to immunize pregnant women against disease.

In other parts of the world, pregnant women are regularly immunized to protect their newborns against one major threat, tetanus. But pregnant women in the United States generally do not receive vaccines. Most have natural immunity against the major childhood diseases — such as diphtheria, measles, German measles, polio and tetanus — because they either had the disease or got vaccinations as children.

The mother passes on these antibodies to the fetus, protecting the child in the first few months of life and minimizing the need for a prenatal vaccine, public health officials said. Two exceptions to this rule are Group B strep and Haemophilus influenza type b. Both are infectious and both can kill infants.

Health officials say there is also a potential for vaccinating pregnant women to protect infants against pertussis (whooping cough) and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), a serious infection that tends to hit babies with heart disease or obstructed airways.

### Short Takes

San Antonio, Texas, had 1,262 drive-by shootings last year. This inspired a contractor named Scott Shaheen to offer to make houses bullet-resistant for \$3,000 and up, depending on the size of the house. He will fortify front doors, walls and ceilings with a fiberglass-based material half an inch (1.3 centimeters) thick, cover the windows with special panels and offer tips for avoiding the line of fire. The protective panels are not visible from the outside, the windows panels are visible when they are closed. Many companies offer bullet-resistant material for banks, ware-



A COLORFUL ODOR — The newest wrinkle in crayons has been introduced by the makers of Crayola at their plant in Easton, Pennsylvania. Sixteen colors contain tiny capsules that burst open when used, releasing the scent of flowers, fruit or fresh air.

houses and the like, but Mr. Shaheen is believed to be the first to offer it to households.

Removal of tattoos once left unsightly scars. Then came the laser. Now skilled doctors like Steven B. Snyder of Owings Mills, Maryland, can make tattoos disappear with little or no trace. Dr. Snyder has removed the name of an ex-spouse from a woman's chest, the oiled women from the arms of a man who was moving up in the world, and unwanted tattoos from hundreds

of other people "who haven't been to the beach in years," as The Washington Post puts it. Dr. Snyder charges \$200 per treatment, and removal of the average tattoo takes four to eight visits to his office.

Michael Moore, who lampooned General Motors Corp. in his 1989 film, "Roger and Me," has now taken on all of corporate America for a new show for NBC, "TV Nation." He tweaks chief executives by asking them to demonstrate a knowledge of the products

their companies make. So far, 60 have turned him down, The New York Times reports. Ralph Lauren didn't show up to him a shirt. Reuben Mark of Colgate-Palmolive declined to roll up his sleeves and demonstrate his dishwashing detergent. Jack Welch was too busy to screw in a General Electric light bulb. So far only Alex Trotman, chairman of the Ford Motor Co., has agreed to play along, changing the oil on a Ford Explorer for Mr. Moore's cameras.

International Herald Tribune.

## Clinton Approach to Bank Chief Disclosed

By Keith Bradsher

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton asked the nation's top bank regulator over last New Year's whether he could provide legal advice about the president's personal ties to a failed Arkansas savings and loan, according to an internal memorandum written by the regulator.

The regulator, Eugene A. Ludwig, who is the comptroller of the currency, checked with Treasury Department and White House lawyers and told the president "it would be impermissible for me to discuss the matter with the president or the first lady," according to the memo.

The conversation marks the first time that the president is known to have personally discussed the Whitewater affair with an independent regulator.

Mr. Clinton's approach to Mr. Ludwig came at a time when questions were already mounting about the president's involvement with the Arkansas institution, Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan.

Mr. Ludwig described the encounter in a memo on March 11 to Edward S. Knight, the executive secretary of the Treasury Department, after a federal grand jury had subpoenaed all records of contacts the White House may have had with the department.

The memo was recently sent to Congress, and a copy was

obtained from a government official who felt that its disclosure was inevitable.

Mr. Ludwig, who has been Mr. Clinton's friend since the two attended Oxford University together and then went on to Yale Law School, supervises banks and has almost no direct influence over federal regulatory investigations into savings and loans like Madison, which failed in 1986.

But Mr. Ludwig is one of the three sitting directors on the board of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which has pursued civil claims related to Madison's collapse.

As a director, Mr. Ludwig has the authority to obtain documents concerning any institution that the corporation regulates.

But in his memorandum, Mr. Ludwig said that his only copies of the corporation's documents on Madison were Freedom of Information Act requests from newspapers.

The Madison case has never come up at any corporation board meetings, according to Mr. Ludwig's office.

Mr. Ludwig, who is a Clinton political appointee and a veter-

an banking lawyer, said Monday night that he had never discussed the Whitewater affair or Madison with Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. officials or other board members.

The memo is the latest indication that contacts between the White House and the Treasury Department may have been more extensive than it had previously appeared.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton were partners in the Whitewater real estate development project with James B. McDougal, the owner of Madison Guaranty.

Madison, which was regulated by Arkansas officials when Mr. Clinton was Arkansas governor, allowed Whitewater to overdraw its accounts, and Madison officials contributed to Mr. Clinton's campaigns.

The president has denied any wrongdoing. Lloyd N. Cutler, special counsel to the president, said Monday night that Robert B. Fiske Jr., the special counsel investigating the Whitewater matter, had interviewed Mr. Clinton about the Ludwig conversations.

After a three-month investigation, Mr. Fiske recently con-

cluded there were insufficient grounds to prove that contacts between the White House and the Treasury Department were aimed at corrupting federal efforts to learn why Madison failed.

Despite his findings, the House and Senate banking committees will be examining those contacts in hearings that start next week.

### Away From Politics

• The United States had 1.6 million active-duty military people as of March 31, including 291,000 stationed overseas and 190,000 on ships, the Defense Department said. The total included 563,555 army people, 486,228 navy, 435,041 air force and 174,871 Marines. Overseas forces included 154,331 in Europe, 45,415 in Japan and 36,921 in Korea. U.S. forces are being gradually cut to 1.4 million people.

• The Violence Policy Center says 1,908 women were killed by guns in the United States in 1992, but just 26 women used handguns to kill in self-defense. The Washington-based private center based the findings on unpublished FBI statistics for 1992.

• The son of Surgeon-General Joycelyn El-

ders was convicted of selling cocaine. Kevin Elders, 28, was charged with selling one-eighth of an ounce (3.4 grams) of cocaine to an undercover agent in December 1993 in Little Rock, Arkansas.

• A judge dismissed a lawsuit challenging NBC's coverage of an explosion aboard the battleship Iowa that killed 47 sailors. District Judge Lesley Brooks Wells issued a summary judgment in the \$10 million lawsuit filed by the family of Clayton Hartwig. The gunner's mate was suspected but later cleared of causing the 1989 explosion that killed him. The lawsuit alleged that reporter Fred Francis wrongly portrayed Mr. Hartwig as a suicidal homosexual and that the coverage caused the sailor's family emotional distress. Reuters, AP

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Herald Tribune



# Jakarta Calls East Timor Actions Just

China's population is expected to peak at 1.6 billion to 1.7 billion in the third decade of the next century.

"The latest acts of violence against the East Timor population are clearly linked to the rapidly deteriorating situation of Indonesia," said Jose G. Maiz, Southeast Asia representative of the National Council of Maubere Resistance.

**ELECTION CLEANING IN SRI LANKA** — Plainclothes police in Colombo removing campaign posters Tuesday for Aug. 16 elections. The law prohibits posting

"Ms. Nasrin is welcome, in Germany naturally, but also in any other country of the European Union which she wishes to visit," Mr. Kinkel said.

If he is to continue tax reduction and tackle welfare matters, the paper said, he cannot avoid facing the problem of raising revenue, but "he failed to convey his eagerness for implementing tax reforms" to secure necessary funds.

The dailies also questioned where Mr. Murayama stood in the debate on whether Japan's Self-Defense Forces are constitutional.

**versary of her house arrest, Agency France-Presse reported from Stockholm.**

The minister called the detention indefensible, saying it violated all norms of international law.

The anniversary will be marked by a day of solidarity in at least 20 countries, according to Amnesty International.

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was referring to the cancellation of a general election in January 1992 that the fundamentalist Islamic Salvation Front had been on the verge of winning.

In sharp contrast to Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France, the Italian minister said it had been a mistake from the outset to stop the democratic process. "That is why we are in favor of a dialogue between the authorities and nonextremist elements in society," he said.

Even the Asahi Shimbun, in the most sympathetic editorial, complained about the lack of substance.

While hailing his pledge to give priority to ordinary people rather than the state or industry, the newspaper said he "should have offered specific policy proposals to the full extent" to back his promises.

Meanwhile, the chief cabinet secretary, Kobo Igarashi, said Tuesday he thought the prime minister would make a statement on whether he thought the military was constitutional.

Asked if he would use the word "constitutional" during the parliamentary questioning, Mr. Murayama replied, "It depends on the questions."

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**LOVE AND HATRED:**  
**The Stormy Marriage of**  
**Leo and Sonya Tolstoy**

By William L. Shirer. 400 pages.  
 \$25. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by  
 Michiko Kakutani

Sonya: The Story of the Tolstoy Marriage."

Like Smoluchowski's book, "Love and Hatred" relies heavily on the Tolstoy's diaries. Indeed, it often devolves into a day-by-day paraphrasing of their words, combined with excerpts from their journals.

nya happily served as her husband's amanuensis; and instead focuses insistently on the unhappy later years, which happen to have been more heavily documented. The reader, consequently, has a hard time understanding both the roots of the couple's difficulties and the roots of their devotion.

As depicted by Shirer, the couple's final years together were a sad, sometimes farcical dance toward separation. Tolstoy finally fell. He died, at 82, in the stationmaster's house at a railroad station, far from home.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

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# Time of High Peril For Clinton's Term

## Haiti, Whitewater Hearings And Health Care Intertwined

By Douglas Jehl  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As its showdown with Haiti's military leaders enters its tensest stage, the White House risks being besieged with problems on at least three major fronts.

The confluence will almost certainly make the month ahead the most perilous of President Bill Clinton's term.

With Congress bitterly divided over health care and congressional hearings on the Whitewater case coming to a crest, his advisers say that Mr. Clinton probably cannot wait much longer before deciding whether to invade Haiti and oust the Caribbean nation's ruling junta.

The extent to which so much at the White House this summer is shaping up as a kind of carom shot is apparent in the calculations of aides about how a decision on Haiti, for one, might affect the president's battle to get health care legislation through Congress before the Aug. 12 recess.

If Mr. Clinton ordered a military strike soon, one argument goes, it would steal so much attention that health care could only founder. A dissenting theory — sometimes offered by the same aides — is that success in Haiti could so enhance Mr. Clinton's stature that his uphill struggle in Congress might become more like coasting.

Add to this mix the congressional hearings on the Whitewater matter, which will begin next week, and the agonizing has made for more than a little uneasiness.

"Health care is the one that we want to get done," a Clinton aide said. "Haiti is the one that we have to get done. And Whitewater — Whitewater is inevitable."

At least for now, officials say, questions about how to attack each of the problems have been compounded by anxiety and uncertainty within the White House about what further personnel changes will be made by Leon E. Panetta, the new chief of staff.

Apart from Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, the officials directing the day-to-day battles on the major fronts have been Mr. Panetta and his deputy, Harold M. Ickes, on health care; Lloyd N. Cutler, the White House counsel; and John D. Podesta, the staff secretary, on Whitewater; and W. Anthony Lake, the na-

tional security adviser, and his deputy, Samuel R. Berger, on Haiti.

But the discussions have also involved a constellation of other officials, some of them in ill-defined roles. Several senior officials now say that Mr. Panetta will seek at least to make more precise the responsibilities assigned to senior advisers like Thomas F. (Mack) McLarty, the former chief of staff, and George Stephanopoulos, a sort of troubleshooter without port-

### NEWS ANALYSIS

folio who has been spread thin by the proliferation of troubles. But even aides to Mr. Clinton respond uneasily when asked how the White House hopes to manage the three competing tides.

"You just do the best you can," one senior official said.

It has been evident since the year began that if the White House hoped to win approval of a health care plan this autumn, its first battles on the House and Senate floors would have to be fought before the summer recess. Since March, it has also been clear that Republican pressures would force congressional hearings about Whitewater onto the midsummer calendar.

What has emerged as the most unexpected test has been the showdown with Haiti. Administration officials insist that Mr. Clinton has not decided whether to use force. But few say they can envision an alternative to force if the junta refuses to step down soon.

The White House has also apparently begun an aggressive effort to build public and congressional support for such an operation. As Mr. Panetta was warning on television that the administration could not "allow the status quo to eat us up" in Haiti, other senior officials were looking back with grim satisfaction on a week of television news coverage that focused on brutality there.

"It's helped us," said one administration official who advocates an invasion.

It is events in Haiti and not the president's calendar, his advisers insist, that will determine when and whether he will invade. Similarly, they say they are at the mercy of any Republicans who might seek to use the Whitewater hearings for personal attacks even at the height of the health care debate.



Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serbs' president, leaving the parliamentary session in Pale, near Sarajevo, on Tuesday.

## BOSNIA: Serbs Avoid a Yes-or-No Decision on Western Partition Plan

Continued from Page 1

ties present for the debate made it clear that they felt the "quality" of the land being allotted to the Serbian side was unacceptable, with most of the country's natural resources, power plants and key communications links awarded to the Muslim-Croatian side.

But they also seemed acutely aware that neither President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, their mentor and their key supporter, nor the leaders of the international

community would tolerate a flat rejection of the plan.

"Everybody wants to say no," said a reporter from the militant Bosnian Serbian nationalist stronghold of Banja Luka.

"The question is how. Some wanted to say just no. Others wanted to say yes but no. It's all a game."

The basis for giving an ambiguous reply was laid right at the start of the parliamentary session Monday afternoon when several deputies, speaking before the debate was closed to reporters, complained that

they had no knowledge of the overall peace package, particularly of its constitutional principles.

Recognition of the right of Bosnian Serbs to form a confederation with Serbia, regarded as the motherland, has emerged as a key issue for many of the persons involved.

A British envoy who came to Pale on Monday night told the Bosnian Serbian leadership that its republic would not be allowed to secede later to join Serbia in a "greater Serbia."

## HERO: Germans Honor Man Who Tried to Kill Hitler

Continued from Page 1

sacred memory of German resistance.

Moreover, Stauffenberg's son, Franz Ludwig, a businessman and former member of Parliament, has bitterly objected to honoring Communists, socialists and other leftist opponents of the Nazi regime.

German Communists in particular "not only built a second terrible dictatorship in a part of Germany after 1945, but also killed tens of thousands of people and had hundreds of thousands incarcerated," Franz Ludwig Stauffenberg, now 56, recently told Focus magazine.

As the Library of Congress exhibition demonstrates, resistance to Hitler was diverse but never deep. A few clerics spoke out; most did not. Other opponents resisted from a distance, such as the author Thomas Mann and a future chancellor, Willy Brandt, both of whom left Germany as Hitler consolidated his grip on the country.

Nazi repression of the Communists beginning in 1933 also spawned an underground resis-

tance. Members of the so-called Red Orchestra, a Berlin-based cell made up of middle-class intellectuals, had some success in distributing leaflets and passing military secrets to the Soviet Union. Those caught by the Gestapo were summarily executed or, like the late East German leader Erich Honecker, imprisoned for years.

"The opportunities for resistance were severely limited due to the terror and the effectiveness of political measures, not least of all the streamlining of the administration of justice that came after 1933," Peter Steinbach, a professor of political history, wrote in a recent essay.

In the face of such odds, a few brave souls demonstrated extraordinary bravery. Students and teachers in a University of Munich group known as the White Rose, including Hans Scholl and his sister Sophie, distributed a pamphlet in February 1943 summoning "the youth of Germany" to rebel; they were arrested and beheaded.

Other groups often resembled secret debating societies rather than havens for bomb-throwing insurrectionists. Nevertheless, they kept alive the flame of decency and human dignity in Germany's darkest hour.

Because of wounds sustained in the war, Stauffenberg was unable to wield a pistol, so he decided to kill Hitler with a briefcase bomb. His chance came on July 20, 1944, in a daily military briefing for Hitler at Wolfsschanze in East Prussia.

But an officer unwittingly showed the briefcase containing the bomb behind a heavy oak table leg, which shielded Hitler from the blast. Although slightly injured, he was essentially unhurt.

In Berlin, the coup quickly collapsed. Stauffenberg and three others were arrested and marched into a courtyard of the army headquarters. Shortly after midnight they were executed by firing squad. Before the fatal volley, Stauffenberg cried, "Long live our sacred Germany!"

## ITALY: Berlusconi Gives In on Decree to Defuse Crisis

Continued from Page 1

the government decree, the crisis could inflict serious harm to Mr. Berlusconi's image as a self-made tycoon untainted by Italy's sordid political traditions.

Until now, the man known as "Il Cavaliere," or the knight, has been perceived as something of a savior by voters incensed by the rampant corruption uncovered among the governing class that ruled Italy for the past four decades.

Yet Mr. Berlusconi appeared to reap little support for his claim that he was trying to improve human rights in a country that has often been criticized by civil libertarians for allowing people to languish in jail for long periods without trial.

Instead, Mr. Berlusconi was perceived as surviving to rescue political and business cronies from the corrupt old guard who were more accustomed to lavish villas, rich food and nights at La Scala opera house than dingy jail cells shared with thieves and drug pushers.

"The poor in prison, the rich in their houses," Elena Paciotti, president of Italy's national association of magistrates, said in characterizing the alleged double standard that was estab-

lished by the prime minister's decree.

The government's retreat will only complicate Italy's conflict of authority between the judicial and executive branches. Some analysts predicted that the controversy over the decree may assume the proportions of an institutional crisis in the months to come.

The popularity of the country's investigating judges, led by magistrates in Milan, has grown to such an extent that they now appear capable of exercising veto powers over the government and the legislature.

It was the threat by Milan's four leading judges — Antonio Di Pietro, Piercamillo Davigo, Francesco Greco and Cherardo Colombo — to resign in the wake of the decree that ignited public outrage and ultimately forced the government to back down.

The judges say they need to wield the threat of pretrial custody to prevent suspects from fleeing the country or tampering with evidence. Their supporters say it would have been impossible to expose the extent of corruption, notably the practice of trading government contracts for cash kickbacks into political party coffers, without

confessions extracted under penalty of jail.

One of Mr. Berlusconi's few public endorsements came from Pasquale Bandiera, the president of Italy's chapter of the International Federation of Human Rights, who said the decree was "in line with international legislation that, until now, has been disregarded by the judiciary."

## CHILDREN: Left Alone to Die

Continued from Page 1

dead. Their corpses swelled in the sun. In one lane, children's bodies lay strewn in a pile of clothing and abandoned possessions.

On Monday morning, reporters went to the border and picked up the wounded and abandoned children, ferrying them to the French military base at Goma's airport.

Only much later in the morning did Red Cross workers and French soldiers come to evacuate the wounded, and for many it was too late.

French doctors, working out of a field hospital and in the mobile clinics of the charity Doctors Without Borders are

battling to save lives, but the enormity of the task has overwhelmed them. Out of 30 children brought to them Monday, nine died, a doctor said.

Local Zairians are devastated by the calamity and the chaos that have descended on their town. Some, like the Red Cross worker, are bravely trying to cope, but the attitude of many is to blame it on others and do nothing.

"You are American," shouted an angry Zairian. "Your country is so powerful. Why don't you do something about this?"

"These bodies are stinking," demanded another. "What are you doing about it?"

# Kim's State Funeral Puts Television Eye On North Koreans

By James Sterngold  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — For the North Koreans, the huge state funeral Tuesday for Kim Il Sung was a chance to claim their leader's place in history and to put their tears and wailing on display. But for the outside experts who practice the obscure art of North Korea watching, it was an encounter with something they had never witnessed before — the entry of one of the most reclusive countries in the world to the television age.

With the death of the hard-line Communist who ruled North Korea for nearly five decades, everyone interested in the country has been watching for signs of change. Will North Korea ease its bellicose rhetoric? Will it invite foreign investment? Will the military take charge? Will there be a feud within the Kim family?

But one of the greatest changes already has been the medium through which the experts have been able to do their watching: hours and hours of television broadcasts of the nearly kept North Korean capital, the emotional but surprisingly disciplined throngs in mourning and many of the country's most senior leaders.

The government has broadcast a limited range of television images abroad before, but never in such abundance and never, according to experts, with such a profusion of images and details. Everything, from the names of the wreaths placed before the bier to the way the film was edited, has been scrutinized for evidence to support theories on where North Korea's new leadership may be heading, and who is in charge.

The broadcast abroad of so much film footage made it clear that, even if few fundamental changes come to North Korea, it has started to adopt new tactics in its war of nerves with the outside world.

For instance, one South Korean government official close to the intelligence services counted the number of times Mr. Kim's son and presumed successor, Kim Jong Il, ap-

peared Tuesday. The number, he said, was five.

The broadcasts had referred to the younger Mr. Kim as head of the military, but not yet as president or head of the ruling Workers' Party. That seemed to indicate that he had not yet taken charge. But, the official said, the weighty number of appearances had to be counted as a positive sign for the son's succession.

If anyone doubted the importance of the job of secretary-general of the party, the images broadcast that question. Draped over Mr. Kim's huge, dark coffin, which, as it happened, was balanced atop what appeared to be a black Lincoln hearse, was the North Korean national flag, but the brilliant red flag of the party, with a hammer and sickle in the center.

A number of commentators noted that the images shown of top officials and family members before the bier, before the long funeral procession had begun, offered what was regarded as a revealing glimpse into the succession struggle.

Last week, when the first images of the mourners were shown, Mr. Kim's second wife, Kim Sung Ae, stepped close to Kim Jong Il, her stepson. More recently, however, she has been edited out of the frames, experts claim, suggesting that a potential rival for power has been pushed aside.

Analysts noted that in one series of images, a wreath had been set up near the coffin with a ribbon proclaiming it a gift from the Ministry of Crude Oil Industry. Some experts said they had never heard of such a ministry — most of North Korea's energy comes from coal mined domestically — and called the image a sign that a new institution had been created.

Naewoo Press, a well-known Pyongyang watcher funded by the South Korean government, noted that Kim Jong Il was seen flanked by the defense minister and the prime minister. That was taken as a sign that he had won broad support.

## KOREA: Tears for Kim Il Sung

Continued from Page 1

now turning to a mass memorial service scheduled for Wednesday, in which the entire nation is to observe three minutes of silence at noon while ships and trains will blow whistles and sound sirens.

Many analysts think Kim Jong Il will capitalize on the devotion to his father to have himself formally anointed as president and head of the Workers' Party at the memorial service. Some analysts expect that the reclusive son, whose voice has rarely been heard even by his own people, will make his first public speech.

Also on Wednesday, Robert L. Gallucci, the U.S. assistant secretary of state, is expected to arrive in Seoul to discuss negotiations regarding North Korea's program to develop nuclear weapons.

Talks between the United States and North Korea in Geneva earlier this month were suspended after one day because of the leader's death. Both the United States and North Korea have expressed the desire to restart the talks soon after the funeral.

To some extent, North Korea seemed as secretive in its leader's death as it had been during his life. No mention was made in advance of the time or place of the funeral and it is still not known where the body was or will be buried, or whether it will be displayed like Lenin's body.

Only after the formal funeral was over did the official government news agency announce that a "solemn ceremony" had been held in the presidential palace, attended by Kim Jong Il and other government officials.

But the ensuing mourning and the scenes of mourning that have been broadcast for the last 10 days have to an unusual extent revealed to the world at least carefully selected aspects of the secretive nation.

Analysts said one reason for the extensive television broadcasts was to show the world that Kim Il Sung was beloved by his people. Pyongyang was shown to be a relatively attractive city with clean, tree-lined streets.

And the video images helped to at least partly dispel the reputation Kim Jong Il has of being erratic, irascible and distracted, and to lead the nation. While he did not do much in front of the cameras besides look solemn and shake the hands of well-wishers, he came across as a dutiful son and a normal person, not as a wild terrorist or drunken playboy.

Some of the outpouring of grief was clearly orchestrated. The people stood in a very orderly manner, with policemen in civilian clothes controlling the crowds.

Those in the front row shook and moaned far more than those in the back rows, who were less visible to the cameras. Diplomats in Pyongyang reported that traffic was banned throughout the city, forcing everyone to go to funeral ceremonies. Others were based in from the provinces.

North Korean radio reported that 2 million people, almost a tenth of the population, were in Pyongyang for the funeral proceedings.

## Bucharest Water Is Cut In Face of a Shortage

Reuters

BUCHAREST — Authorities in Bucharest turned off the Romanian capital's water on Tuesday so that new pumping stations could be installed to overcome a chronic water shortage.

Hospitals and orphanages were being supplied with water in tankers by the Defense Ministry during the 48-hour shut-off.

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COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
<b>AFRICA</b>	000-12	<b>ASIA</b>	422-1000	<b>EUROPE</b>	000-1	<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	000-1
Algeria	000-1	Australia	000-1	Austria	000-1	Bahrain	000-1
Angola	000-1	Canada	000-1	Belgium	000-1	Bangladesh	000-1
Argentina	000-1	Chile	000-1	Bulgaria	000-1	Burkina Faso	000-1
Armenia	000-1	China	000-1	Czech Rep.	000-1	Burundi	000-1
Azerbaijan	000-1	Colombia	000-1	Denmark	000-1	Cambodia	000-1
Bahamas	000-1	Costa Rica	000-1	Egypt	000-1	Cameroon	000-1
Bahrain	000-1	Cuba	000-1	France	000-1	Canada	000-1
Bangladesh	000-1	Cyprus	000-1	Germany	000-1	Chad	000-1
Barbados	000-1	Czech Rep.	000-1	Greece	000-1	Chile	000-1
Belarus	000-1	Denmark	000-1	Hungary	000-1	Colombia	000-1
Belgium	000-1	Egypt	000-1	Ireland	000-1	Costa Rica	000-1
Belize	000-1	France	000-1	Italy	000-1	Croatia	000-1
Benin	000-1	Germany	000-1	Japan	000-1	Cuba	000-1
Bhutan	000-1	Greece	000-1	Korea	000-1	Cyprus	000-1
Bolivia	000-1	Hungary	000-1	Kazakhstan	000-1	Denmark	000-1
Bosnia	000-1	Ireland	000-1	Kenya	000-1	Egypt	000-1
Brazil	000-1	Italy	000-1	Kiribati	000-1	France	000-1
Bulgaria	000-1	Japan	000-1	Kyrgyzstan	000-1	Germany	000-1
Burkina Faso	000-1	Kazakhstan	000-1	Latvia	000-1	Greece	000-1
Burundi	000-1	Kyrgyzstan	000-1	Lithuania	000-1	Hungary	000-1
Cambodia	000-1	Latvia	000-1	Madagascar	000-1	Ireland	000-1
Cameroon	000-1	Lithuania	000-1	Malawi	000-1	Italy	000-1
Canada	000-1	Madagascar	000-1	Mali	000-1	Japan	000-1
Chad	000-1	Malawi	000-1	Malta	000-1	Kazakhstan	000-1
Chile	000-1	Mali	000-1	Mauritania	000-1	Kenya	000-1
China	000-1	Malta	000-1	Mexico	000-1	Kiribati	000-1
Colombia - English	000-1	Mauritania	000-1	Moldova	000-1	Kyrgyzstan	000-1
Colombia - Spanish	000-1	Mexico	000-1	Monaco	000-1	Latvia	000-1
Costa Rica	000-1	Moldova	000-1	Mongolia	000-1	Lithuania	000-1
Croatia	000-1	Monaco	000-1	Montenegro	000-1	Madagascar	000-1
Cuba	000-1	Mongolia	000-1	Nepal	000-1	Malawi	000-1
Cyprus	000-1	Montenegro	000-1	Nicaragua	000-1	Mali	000-1
Czech Rep.	000-1	Nepal	000-1	Norway	000-1	Chad	000-1
Denmark	000-1	Nicaragua	000-1	Poland	000-1	Cameroon	000-1
Egypt	000-1	Norway	000-1	Romania	000-1	Canada	000-1
France	000-1	Romania	000-1	Russia	000-1	Cyprus	000-1
Germany	000-1	Russia	000-1	Saudi Arabia	000-1	Denmark	000-1
Greece	000-1	Saudi Arabia	000-1	Sri Lanka	000-1	Egypt	000-1
Hungary	000-1	Sri Lanka	000-1	Sudan	000-1	France	000-1
Ireland	000-1	Swaziland	000-1	Swaziland	000-1	Germany	000-1
Italy	000-1	Tanzania	000-1	Tanzania	000-1	Greece	000-1
Japan	000-1	Togo	000-1	Togo	000-1	Hungary	000-1
Kazakhstan	000-1	Tunisia	000-1	Tunisia	000-1	Ireland	000-1
Kenya	000-1	Turkey	000-1	Turkey	000-1	Italy	000-1
Kiribati	000-1	Ukraine	000-1	Ukraine	000-1	Japan	000-1
Kyrgyzstan	000-1	Uzbekistan	000-1	Uzbekistan	000-1	Kazakhstan	000-1
Latvia	000-1	Vietnam	000-1	Vietnam	000-1	Kenya	000-1
Lithuania	000-1	Yemen	000-1	Yemen	000-1	Kiribati	000-1
Madagascar	000-1	Zambia	000-1	Zambia	000-1	Kyrgyzstan	000-1
Malawi	000-1	Zimbabwe	000-1	Zimbabwe	000-1	Latvia	000-1
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Malta	000-1					Madagascar	000-1
Mauritania	000-1					Malawi	000-1
Mexico	000-1					Mali	000-1
Mongolia	000					Chad	000-1
Montenegro	000-1					Cameroon	000-1
Nepal	000-1					Canada	000-1
Nicaragua	000-1					Cyprus	000-1
Norway	000-1					Denmark	000-1
Poland	000-1					Egypt	000-1
Romania	000-1					France	000-1
Russia	000-1					Germany	000-1
Saudi Arabia	000-1					Greece	000-1
Sri Lanka	000-1					Hungary	000-1
Sudan	000-1					Ireland	000-1
Swaziland	000-1					Italy	000-1
Tanzania	000-1					Japan	000-1
Togo	000-1					Kazakhstan	000-1
Tunisia	000-1					Kenya	000-1
Turkey	000-1					Kiribati	000-1
Ukraine	000-1					Kyrgyzstan	000-1
Uzbekistan	000-1					Latvia	000-1
Vietnam	000-1					Lithuania	000-1
Yemen	000-1					Madagascar	000-1
Zambia	000-1					Malawi	000-1
Zimbabwe	000-1					Mali	000-1



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TODAY'S WEATHER - PARIS: Warm and partly cloudy. Temp. 65-75 (20-24). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 65-75 (20-24). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 65-75 (20-24). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 65-75 (20-24). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 65-75 (20-24). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 65-75 (20-24).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 14

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## MAN ON MOON

### Two Astronauts Land Craft Safely, Prepare to Walk on Surface Today

By Al Rosier Jr.

SPACE CENTER, Houston, July 20, 1969 (UPI)—Man landed on the moon today.

Two pioneers from the planet Earth, American astronauts Neil A. Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin, flew their fragile spacecraft to a frightening but safe touchdown at 2017:40 GMT.

Soon after the landing, the astronauts recommended that they advance their walk on the lunar surface by five hours to start at 0100 GMT tomorrow. Ground control agreed.

Their landing realized the dreams of centuries. For the first time men actually rested on an alien world.

The lunar lander, called Eagle, balanced precariously on a jet of flame, settled with a gentle thump on the moon's Sea of Tranquility, near the lunar equator.

It appeared to be a perfect descent—though it had never been done before.

The thrusting descent engine kicked up dust as the Eagle landing craft hovered briefly before dropping the final few feet to the surface.

"Very smooth touchdown," Col. Aldrin reported with cool casualness shortly after the landing. Mr. Armstrong assessed himself from further reports, saying: "We're going to be busy for a moment."

Mr. Armstrong reported man's first landing on a planet other than his own with his voice barely raised from his normal, laconic delivery.

"Contact light on. Engine off. The Eagle has landed," he said.

Thus began the culmination of centuries of man's dreams, eight years of fantastic effort and the expenditure of \$24 billion.

#### 'Quite a Lot of Rocks' at Site

Mr. Armstrong made a quick description of the touchdown scene, saying there were "quite a lot of rocks and boulders" in sight. But ground control could not restrain its enthusiasm.

"Guys, that was one beautiful job," the mission controller called.

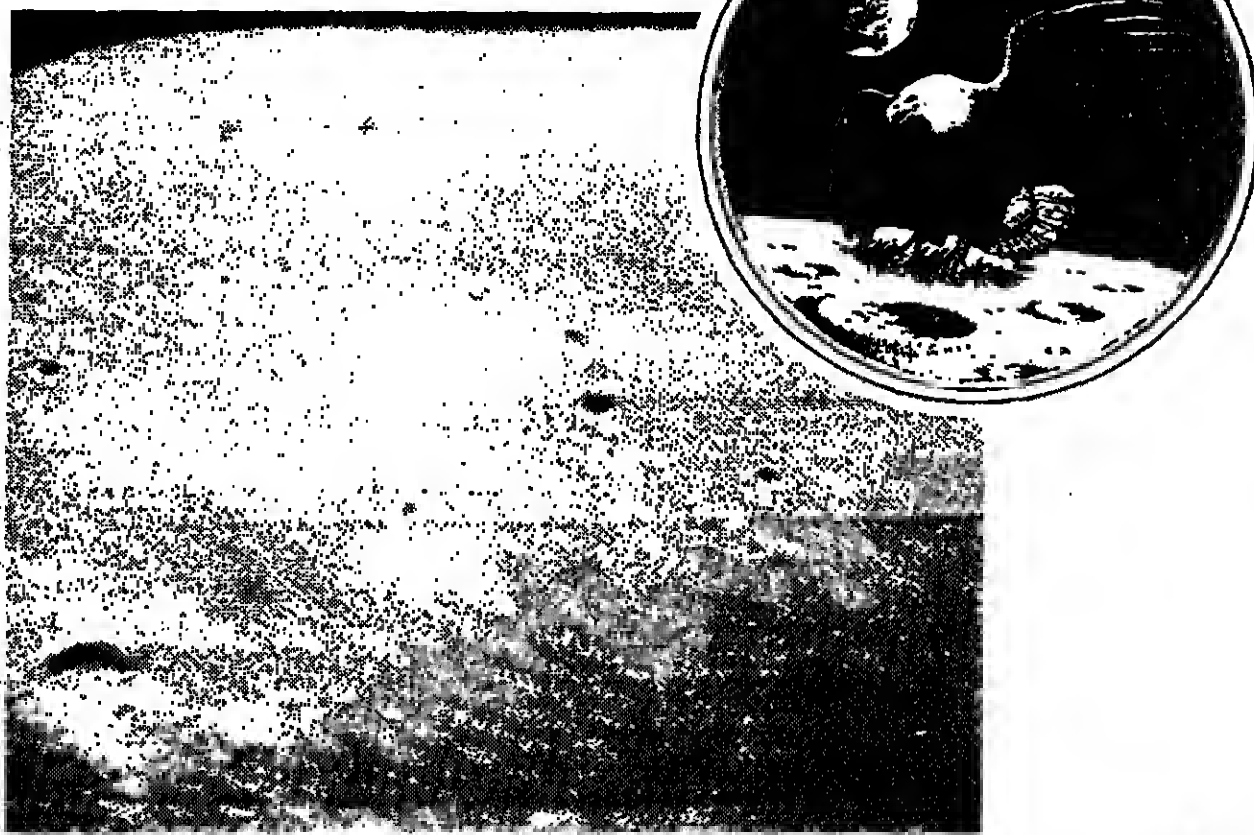
One of the most critical measurements was the spacecraft's tilt on the surface—a greater tilt than 12 degrees would doom the astronauts, since the ascent stage could not properly fire.

Ground control reported an angle of just over 4 degrees—well within take-off capability—and Mr. Armstrong confirmed that measurement.

Within seconds, ground control was addressing Eagle as "tranquility base." Mr. Armstrong found time to describe a bit of the descent.

He said the automatic guidance system was "taking us right into a football field size (area) of craters."

Mr. Armstrong said he took over control manually over the rock field "to find a reasonably smooth area."



This is the Apollo-11 primary landing site on the moon as seen from the hatch of the command module and telecast back to earth. At the time the craft was about 170 miles above the Sea of Tranquility before going into its lunar orbit.

"It looks like a collection of just about every variety of shapes, angularities, granularities, just about every variety of rocks you can find," Col. Aldrin reported.

Col. Aldrin said there didn't seem to be much color, but he said some rocks in view "look as though they will have some interesting color to them."

Later, Mr. Armstrong gave man's first description of earth as seen from the surface of the moon:

"It's big and bright and beautiful," he said.

Mr. Armstrong reported the astronauts' first reaction to moon gravity—only one-sixth of that on earth—"It's just like in an airplane." He said there was no difficulty in adapting to the lower gravity. "We seem used to it already."

Both he and Col. Aldrin sounded calm and unruffled by the first manned landing on the moon.

Ground control told them: "There are lots of smiling faces in this room, all over the world." Mr. Armstrong replied: "There are two of them here."

For several long minutes as the craft was descending the world seemed to stand still. The cool spacemen called out their final altitude figures as they dropped toward the lunar surface.

At 230 feet: "Coming down nicely."

At 75 feet: "Looking good."

At 30 feet: "Picking up some dust."

Then finally, at 2017:40 GMT: "Contact light on. Engine off. The Eagle has landed."

Nearly three hours after their touchdown on the moon, Col. Aldrin came on the air with a special message.

"This is the LM pilot," he said.

"I'd like to take this opportunity to ask every person listening in, wherever they may be, to pause for a moment and contemplate the events of the past few hours, and to give thanks in his or her own way."

Mr. Armstrong told ground control: "We'll be able to begin EVA (moonwalk) preparations in a half-hour or so."

Meantime, at 2325 GMT, Mr. Armstrong and Col. Aldrin were eating their first meal on the moon.

With the decision made to skip the first on-the-moon rest period, the astronauts moved quickly into the difficult, sometimes laborious preparations for the moon walk.

One of these involved placing a filter over the valve which will vent oxygen to depressurize the Eagle. This is a decontamination device, designed to avoid polluting the moon's surface with any organisms the Eagle atmosphere may contain.

Then Mr. Armstrong and Col. Aldrin began to don their moonwalking back packs—about a 45-minute job, and a hard one.

Mr. Armstrong and Col. Aldrin were scheduled to spend about two and one-half hours on the moon's surface and then return to the lunar module for a rest period.

#### No Change in Lift-Off Time

Space agency officials said they did not expect the lift-off of the lunar module from the moon to be changed from 1755 GMT tomorrow. It will later link up with the command module carrying Col. Michael Collins in orbit around the moon.

At the time of the landing the moon was about 238,548 miles from earth.

Col. Collins was poised to swoop in and rescue his colleagues, had anything gone wrong. But now that they are on the lunar surface, they are beyond his reach.

"Out the window is a relatively level plain cratered with a thoroughly large number of craters of the 5-to-50-foot variety and some small 20-to-30-foot-high and literally thousands of one and two-foot craters around the area," Mr. Armstrong said.

"We see some angular blocks several hundred feet in front of us."

Ironically—after all the controversy over whether sending men rather than machines into space was worthwhile—Mr. Armstrong indicated that the mission might have ended in disaster without a man at Eagle's controls.

He said he had to "take over manually and fly it over the rock area" toward which the guidance system was pointing the craft. The automatic system was bringing them straight down into a crater, which was surrounded "for about one or two crater diameters" with jagged boulders.

Mr. Armstrong said he flew Eagle to a "relatively good area" and brought it down in a swirl of dust.

The rock samples the astronauts will collect is one of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

#### Other News

##### Kennedy Faces Charge After Fatal Accident

A 20-year-old woman, a former secretary of the late Robert F. Kennedy, was killed early Sunday when a car driven by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy plunged off a bridge near Martha's Vineyard. It was reported that the senator, who was unharmed, would be charged with leaving the scene of an accident. The accident occurred shortly after midnight. Sen. Kennedy, who said he had walked around in "shock," reported it to police some eight hours later. Page 5.



Sen. Edward M. Kennedy

##### 5 Egyptian Planes Reported Shot Down

Five Egyptian and two Israeli planes were shot down over the Suez Canal today, an Israeli spokesman reported. Day-long fighting along the canal started after an Israeli raid on an Egyptian island fortress in the Gulf of Suez. Page 6.

##### Nixon Plans to Outline New Welfare Policy

President Nixon will outline a "dramatic new approach" to welfare in a television broadcast Aug. 8, the White House announced. He will also discuss sharing of federal revenue with states and cities, revision of manpower training programs and reorganization of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Page 5.

##### Wheeler Doubts Lull Means De-Escalation

Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said in Saigon that the lull in Vietnam fighting does not seem to mean de-escalation by the enemy. Before leaving Vietnam after an inspection tour, the general also denied that three North Vietnamese regiments had, as recently reported, been withdrawn across the Demilitarized Zone. Page 5.

#### Nixon Leads U.S. in Prayer For Astronauts' Safe Return

WASHINGTON, July 20 (UPI)—President Nixon today led the nation in prayers for a successful moon landing and safe return of the U.S. astronauts.

Mr. Nixon set up a moon watch in the White House following religious services in the east room at 11 a.m. He planned to track the mission through the day and through the early Monday morning hours when man was to set his foot on the lunar surface.

Today was Mr. Nixon's six-month anniversary in the White House, but he had to be reminded of it. He laughed when asked whether there was any connection between the anniversary and the moon landing.

The highlight of the church service was the reading by Col. Frank A. Borman, the astronaut of the first ten verses of Genesis, the same passage read while the Apollo-8 mission he commanded circled the moon last Christmas Eve.

Both he and Col. Aldrin sounded calm and unruffled by the first manned landing on the moon.

Ground control told them: "There are lots of smiling faces in this room, all over the world." Mr. Armstrong replied: "There are two of them here."

For several long minutes as the craft was descending the world seemed to stand still. The cool spacemen called out their final altitude figures as they dropped toward the lunar surface.

At 230 feet: "Coming down nicely."

At 75 feet: "Looking good."

At 30 feet: "Picking up some dust."

At 230 feet: "Coming down nicely."

At 75 feet: "Looking good."

At 30 feet: "Picking up some dust."

At 230 feet: "Coming down nicely."

At 75 feet: "Looking good."

At 30 feet: "Picking up some dust."

At 230 feet: "Coming down nicely."

At 75 feet: "Looking good."

At 30 feet: "Picking up some dust."

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#### Astronauts' Conversation

### As Eagle Descends on Moon

HOUSTON, July 20 (UPI)—Excerpts from conversations between the crew of Apollo-11 and mission control in Houston:

APOLLO CONTROL (1745 GMT): We are now less than two minutes from reacquiring the spacecraft on the 13th revolution. When next we hear from them the lunar module should be undocked from the command and service module. We are presently about 25 minutes away from the separation burn which will be performed by Mike Collins in the command module to give the LM and the CSM a separation distance at the descent orbit insertion maneuver of about two miles...

HOUSTON: Hello Eagle, we are standing by. Over.

HOUSTON: Eagle, we see you on the steerable. Over.

EAGLE: Roger. Undocked.

HOUSTON: Roger. How does it look?

EAGLE: The Eagle has wings.

HOUSTON: Roger.

EAGLE: Looking good.

HOUSTON: Roger.

HOUSTON (1802 GMT): Columbia, on my mark, 9:30 to ignition. Mark 9:30.

HOUSTON: You're looking good for separation. You are go for separation Columbia. Over. COLUMBIA: Okay.

I'd like to take this opportunity to ask every person listening in, wherever they may be, to pause for a moment and contemplate the events of the past few hours and to give thanks in his or her own way.

—Edwin A. Aldrin, from the lunar module Eagle on the moon's surface, July 20, 1969.

COLUMBIA: Eagle one minute to take. Take care.

EAGLE: See you later.

COLUMBIA: You've got a fine-looking flying machine there, Eagle, despite the fact you're upside down.

EAGLE: Somebody's upside down.

EAGLE (1814 GMT): We're going right down U.S. 1, Mike.

COLUMBIA: I just got some unexplained roll thruster activity. I might have bumped a hand control.

HOUSTON: Roger. We'll look at it.

APOLLO CONTROL: This is Apollo control. We've had loss of signal now and the

spacecraft Eagle has been given a go for descent orbit insertion... When next we acquire the lunar module it should be at an altitude of about 18 nautical miles on way down to the low point of about 50,000 feet from where the power descent to the lunar surface will begin.

As the spacecraft went around the corner all systems on both vehicles looked very good...

HOUSTON (1849 GMT): Eagle, Houston. You are go for D.O.I. (descent orbit insertion).

EAGLE: Roger. Go for D.O.I. ATOLLO CONTROL (1808







## O P I N I O N

## The July 20 Attack on Hitler Brightens a Dark Heritage

By Gordon A. Craig

MENLO PARK, California — A month before the attempt on Hitler's life in July 1944, the leaders of the military conspiracy were beset by intimations of failure and a feeling that they would almost certainly be misunderstood and rejected by the German people.

Major General Henning von Tresckow, however, refused to yield to this discouragement. In a meeting with his friend Claus von Stauffenberg, who was, a few weeks later, to place the bomb under the map table in Hitler's headquarters in Rastenburg, General

## 1944 GERMANY 1994

Tresckow said, "The attempt must succeed, coûte que coûte. It is no longer a matter of its practicality, but a matter of demonstrating to the world and before history that the resistance movement dared the decisive gamble. Beside that everything else is a matter of indifference."

The bomb plot did not succeed in its immediate objective. Hitler survived to witness the deaths of all those who had planned and executed it, some of whom died in great agony, hanging from butchers' hooks in Plötzensee Prison in Berlin. But the demonstration that General Tresckow had insisted on was made, and if the shadow of Hitler still hangs over Germany, it is lightened by the memory of brave men and women who gave their lives to put an end to his cruelties.

In the 50th year after their sacrifice that memory seems brighter than ever. This year has already seen the publication of several new books about the resistance, including, most recently, one by the senior editor of the daily Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, the

Hitler biographer J. C. Fest, and a tribute to her friends in the resistance by Marion Countess Dönhoff, one of the publishers of the Hamburg weekly Die Zeit.

Countess Dönhoff is highly critical of the Western governments for failing to acknowledge the existence of a German resistance and for refusing to assist it. She points out that in June 1942, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was incredulous when approached on the subject, taking the position that until Hitler's German enemies gave public proof of their feelings, by taking some positive action, they deserved no credence.

When Louis P. Lochner, the longtime Berlin bureau chief of The Associated Press, had tried earlier to convey a message from the resistance to Franklin Roosevelt, he was advised by the White House that this would be highly embarrassing to the president.

These incidents are perhaps more understandable than Countess Dönhoff is prepared to admit. Once the war had begun, the time was past when any Western leader was willing to appear to be treating with Germans of any description, and by the early '40s to do so would have flown in the face of the doctrine of unconditional surrender, declared at Casablanca, and was certain to inflame the suspicions of the Soviet government.

As for helping the resistance, the only possibility of that had been before war broke out. If at the time of the Sudeten crisis in September 1938, the Western powers had let it be known that they would resist by force of arms any attempt by Hitler to carry out his aggres-

sive intentions against Czechoslovakia, they would have done a great deal to validate the German resistance movement. Had Hitler then tried to go to war, the generals could have put into effect the plan they had devised to arrest him, and it is possible that they would have received public support. Instead, Neville Chamberlain went to Berchtesgaden and then to Munich.

After the outbreak of hostilities, there was nothing practical that the Western powers, with their own backs to the wall, could have done. The resistance leaders were left to their own devices, which were scant. They could not think of trying to build a mass movement against the Nazis in a country under the control of the secret police, who ruthlessly stamped out any sign of oppositional activity.

They had to operate through individual groups of intellectuals, civil servants, Socialists, diplomats and soldiers, which were largely uncoordinated and rarely fully informed about what other groups were doing.

Countess Dönhoff tells us that General Tresckow and Hans Oster, leading figures in the military conspiracy, never saw or spoke to each other but communicated through intermediaries, and that she herself was on friendly terms with the ambassador Ulrich von Hassell and corresponded with him regularly but never knew that he was, like her, working for the same cause. Such secrecy was necessary, but it made for inefficiency and mistakes, and it is not surprising that, in the end, the attempt against Hitler's life was botched.

What would have happened if the bomb plot actually killed Hitler? One can only guess. If the conspirators had succeeded in winning control over the whole of the armed

forces and the state administration and had been able to immobilize the SS and the secret police — and this is by no means a foregone conclusion — they could have stopped the killing in the camps and saved millions of lives, since most of the deaths there took place after September 1944.

There is little likelihood, however, that their action would have changed the nature of the peace imposed upon Germany by the Allies. The country would in all likelihood have been partitioned and occupied as it was after 1945. The only difference would have been that this would have been blamed by many Germans upon the resistance rather than upon Hitler.

In consequence, the nature of West German politics would probably have been markedly different than it turned out to be, and progress toward democracy much more problematical. Resistance leaders like General Ludwig Beck and Karl Friedrich Goerdeler were hopelessly old-fashioned in their political views and more inclined to monarchy than to democracy. Their contribution to postwar politics could only have been provocative and divisive. Neofascism almost certainly would have become a strong political force, and communism a persistent one. In all probability, the forces that destroyed the Weimar Republic would have resurfaced.

But this is all speculation. What history tells us is that in July 1944 the forces of resistance to Hitler made their desperate gamble and lost, but that in doing so they redeemed the past and built a bridge to the future.

The writer is professor emeritus of history at Stanford University. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## The Resistance Is Honored Rather Late in the Day

By Donald Koblitz

BERLIN — This Wednesday they will celebrate the attempted assassination of a German chancellor. The celebrants are not the Red Army Faction or Middle East terrorists but the entire German political establishment, and they will be honoring the 50th anniversary of the attempted assassination of Chancellor Adolf Hitler on July 20, 1944.

It may seem ironic that a failed attempt at high treason by a group of reactionary German aristocrats is a

significance that would have made even more sense in the years after the war, when the events were painfully fresh. There was a turning point in 1952, when a Nazi apologist, General Otto Ernst Remer, was convicted of slander for calling Colonel Stauffenberg and his cohorts "traitors." The case had been brought by several co-conspirators who had escaped the Nazi purge. A German court sentenced Remer to three months in prison, referred to the bomb plotters as "heroes" and declared that the Hitler regime had been an "illegal state."

Colonel Stauffenberg's rehabilitation has continued apace ever since. The wives and children of the martyred conspirators were ignored after the war and many suffered serious deprivation during Germany's economic miracle in the 1950s, although the Remer verdict made it possible for some of the widows to receive military pensions.

Like so much else in modern Germany, the time down the center of the country, which still exists despite the disappearance of the wall, the machine guns and the barbed wire, also separates two traditions of memorializing the German resistance.

In the former East Germany, it was the Communist underground, with imprisoned resistance fighters such as Erich Honecker, who were celebrated for their struggle against Nazi Germany. It is no longer acceptable, after the fall of the German Democratic Republic, to remember the Communist martyrs.

Their place has been taken by two college students, the "Geschwister Scholl" ("brother and sister Scholl"), who organized a small group of students to distribute anti-regime literature and were beheaded by the Nazis.

In Germany, they celebrate anniversaries like a small shopkeeper anxious for additional trade.

In the past few years, they have noted the half-century mark of the Nuremberg race laws, the invasion of Poland and the uprising and destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto.

This relentless grinding through the greatest sins of the 20th century is slowly reaching its natural climax.

Wednesday's anniversary is the only one of these painful memorials in which the German people can identify with the heroes and victims of the hour. Perhaps letting them have their martyrs is not too much to ask. But it is a shame that the German establishment couldn't resist politicizing the event.

The German presidency is a largely ceremonial office, which was elevated to a new level of moral authority by Richard von Weizsäcker through eloquent speeches on precisely such occasions — most memorably in 1985, on the 40th anniversary of the end of the war.

It would have been natural for the new president, Roman Herzog, to have gotten his baptism of fire on this occasion.

But Chancellor Helmut Kohl, four months away from a national election, brushed aside his party colleague and insisted that he and he alone speak on this sacred day.

It's hard to build legends with parochial politics.

The writer, a lawyer, was a State Department legal adviser in Berlin from 1985 to 1989. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Rushdie and Nasrin

Regarding the editorial "Murder Is Murder" and "Dear Taslima, It Is Not You Who Has Done Wrong" (Opinion, July 15) by Salman Rushdie:

The writings of Taslima Nasrin of Bangladesh, like those of Salman Rushdie, are the product of poor taste. But, of course, the controversy has little to do with taste and even less to do with accountability, sensibility or sensitivity. At issue is freedom of expression.

In Britain, the government has condemned the call by Iranian religious leaders for Mr. Rushdie's death and protested the intended infringement of its sovereignty. In Bangladesh, the government has stopped short of bringing criminal charges against those who pose a threat to Ms. Nasrin's life. Democracy's three pillars — a free press, the rule of law and respect for human rights — are as yet too frail in Bangladesh to withstand the test of debate and dissent.

Islam is not at issue nor, for that matter, is secularism. Islam is generally taught very badly and often quite harshly in Bangladesh and South Asia as a whole. Why else do we have our Nasrins and Rushdies? And how else to explain the secularism they profess with such eloquence and avidity except to escape the man-made fanatical face of a beautiful faith?

The obvious common ground between the two, as manifested in their writings, is a shared hatred of the mullahs and a distorted vision of Islam. In a sense, both are "Midnight's Children," rootless products of our time, whose outrageous blasphemies drew applause and anger, respectively, among two still deeply divided cultures.

Like Mr. Rushdie, Ms. Nasrin finally succeeded in offending the community to which she belongs. But

no one ought to deny her or anyone else freedom of expression.

A. R. SHAMS-UD-DOHA,  
London.

The writer is a former foreign minister of Bangladesh.

The diplomatic demarche by the Bangladesh ambassador to the United States, Humayun Kabir, justifying the threat to murder the author Taslima Nasrin, who is in hiding after fundamentalist Islamic clerics offered a reward for her death, is even more obscene than the statement of the Egyptian cleric, Sheikh Mohammed Ghazali, who said that "a secularist represents a danger to society and the nation, and hence it is the duty of the government to kill him." He was testifying for the defense of the Islamic militants who had gunned down Farag Foad, one of Egypt's best-known authors.

Taslima Nasrin is not just a "female Salman Rushdie," but one of a growing list of authors targeted for death by religious fundamentalists all over the world. In Algeria, Mohammed Boukhouza, a sociologist, was killed by a group of Muslims who burst into his home, tied him up and slit his throat in front of his young daughter. Farooq Sajjad, a Pakistani doctor and devout Muslim in the town of Gujranwala, was murdered because he had slipped over a stove and accidentally burned a page of the Koran.

No pretensions of "Third World cultural identity" can justify such glaring human rights violations. And let us not forget that whether they be Muslim, Christian, Hebrew, Hindu, Sikh or Buddhist, there are religious fundamentalists everywhere.

MADANJEET SINGH,  
Paris.

The writer is a former ambassador of India, most recently to Finland.

In its July 15 editorial, The Washington Post comments that "Bangladesh, with its female prime minister, has generally been viewed as having... a moderate government." This comes as a surprise to those of us who follow Bangladesh politics in its civilian and military incarnations.

From independence on, the Bangladesh government and government-backed vigilantes have carried out military attacks against the non-Islamic minorities of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Buddhist temples have been deliberately burned and monks targeted. A large number of people from the Hill Tracts have had to flee to northeast India, where they lead a fragile existence in camps. The land left vacant is then filled with landless farmers from the Bangladesh plains. Weapons are given out indiscriminately to the new settlers, some of whom have terrorized the indigenous population. Efforts are made to convert the Hill Tracts people to Islam.

Now Saudi money is reportedly being used in the plains to hire unemployed people to attack Taslima Nasrin. The current Bangladesh government is weak and unwilling to act, for fear of losing Arab revenue. But weakness is not moderation.

RENE WADLOW,  
Geneva.

## No Freedom by Force

Regarding "Haiti: Cautionary Lessons From an Earlier Invasion" (Opinion, July 12) by Hugh de Santis and Kenneth J. Dillon:

To add one thought to this excellent historical review: You can force a free election on some military governments, but you cannot make them accept the result unless you have at least equal military power to enforce them.

As many pseudo-democracies in all parts of the world show, you

cannot implant a Western concept of democracy and majority rule from the outside. Each people must grow its own style of government in situ for it to take roots. If the United States wanted to support "freely elected" majorities in all parts of the world, it would have to send troops to Rwanda and fight for the Hutus.

RAINER ESSEN,  
Avignon, France.

## A UNESCO Prize

Regarding "Rabin and Arafat Move to Widen Autonomy" (July 7): The "United Nations peace prize" mentioned in the article is a UNESCO peace prize. The Félix Houphouët-Boigny Peace Prize was created in 1989 at the initiative of 120 member-states. It is awarded each year to individuals, institutions or associations which have contributed to the promotion, research, safeguarding or maintenance of peace in the world, as well as the defense of human rights and freedoms.

ELKE SALAS C. ROSSENBAUGH,  
Office of Public Information,  
UNESCO, Paris.

## Bosnia: A Longer View

Roger Cohen, reporting on the proposed Bosnian settlement, implies that it would be immoral to allow the Bosnian Serbs to retain control of "several towns with majority Muslim populations before the war" ("Map of Bosnia: Moral Bridge Is Abandoned," July 7).

Many of these towns, however, once had majority Serb populations. The Serbs became a minority only when, during World War II, the Croat Ustaše and their Muslim allies brutally exterminated 700,000 Serbian civilians in the Nazi-backed independent state of Croatia (which incorporated most of Bosnia).

The article recalls the expulsion of Muslims from Serbian territory but

ignores the expulsion of thousands of Serbs from areas controlled by Croats and Muslims. For example, the 24,000 Serbs of Mostar were driven out or killed by Croats and Muslims in 1992. To suggest that Bosnian Muslims have a moral claim to territory while ignoring legitimate Bosnian Serbian claims is unfair.

NEVEN LEZAJIC,  
London.

## To Air Is Inhuman

Regarding the report "What Makes America Great? Not What You Think" (June 17):

This article overlooked the vicious circle induced by the "great comforters": More air conditioning = more people; more people = more trees and foliage loss to asphalt for shopping malls and highways; more asphalt = more heat released into the atmosphere; more heat = more air conditioning required.

Air conditioning makes America great? I think not.

FRITZ WULF,  
Sindelfingen, Germany.

After three weeks in the States last May, I flew back to Europe to spend a week in bed with something close to pneumonia, caused by the ubiquitous bacteria in restaurants, museums, theaters... Next time I'll borrow a fur-lined parka before going.

LEONORA SOLE-LORIS,  
Rome.

## Not the Way to Arrive Alive

Regarding "France Tightens Drunk-Driving Law" (July 1):

So, a French minister has called for drivers to limit their drinking before driving to "an aperitif and a half bottle of wine with each meal"? Question: Does this recommendation include breakfast?

JANE W. SCHMITT,  
Paris.

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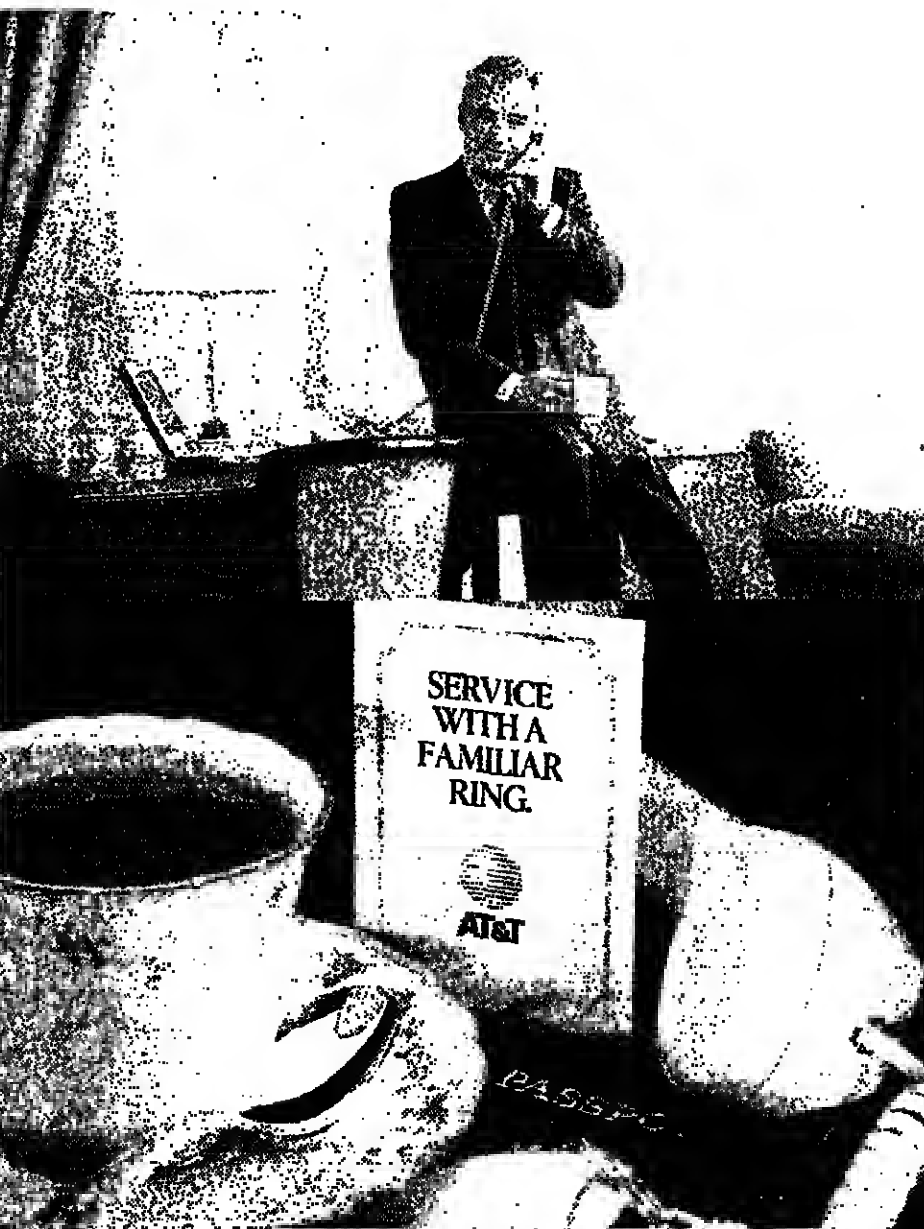
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## MARKET DIARY

## Treasuries Gain, But Stocks Falter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — Strength in the dollar helped Treasury bond prices rally Tuesday, but the stock market fell amid a flurry of second-quarter corporate results.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose 14/32 point, to 85 22/32, sending the yield down to 7.46 percent, down from 7.50 percent Monday.

Bonds were lifted by renewed interest in dollar-denominated securities as the U.S. currency rallied.

But strength in bonds did not rescue the stock market, where losing issues outpaced gaining ones by an 11-to-9 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange. The Dow Jones industrial average lost 7.12 points, closing at 3,748.31.

Banking stocks were among the weakest sector of the market, despite higher second-quarter earnings reports from most major banks. Analysts said the higher earnings were largely the result of shrinking loan-loss reserves and cost-cutting.

Signet Banking tumbled 4 1/2 percent to 37 1/2, despite reporting a 35 percent increase in income.

Intel fell 1 1/2 to 57 in active trading after the semiconductor maker said its profit margins shrank. The company also reported an increase in second-quarter profit that was in line with analysts' expectations.

Lotus Development plunged 5 1/2 to 33 after the software maker reported reduced earnings and said it could not promise better results for the second half of the year.

CBS fell 4 to 30 1/2 after reports that Laurence Tisch, the company's chairman, said the company was not for sale.

TRW rallied 2 1/2 to 67 1/2 after reporting a 57 percent increase in second-quarter earnings. The maker of automotive components, missiles and satellites said accelerating demand for automobile air bags helped the bottom line.

Tribune Co. fell 1 1/2 to 54 1/2 despite a 37 percent increase in second-quarter earnings. The publisher of the Chicago Tribune said higher returns from its media sector and narrower losses in its newspaper division contributed to the profit.

(Bloomberg, AP)

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(Bloomberg, AP)

**Foreign Exchange**

Some support from news that the U.S. trade deficit with Japan had narrowed considerably in May, even though the overall American trade gap widened.

The dollar ended in New York at 1.5685 DM, up from 1.5670 DM on Monday, and at 99.20 yen, up from 98.41 yen. It also rose to 1.3275 Swiss franc from 1.3045 franc, and to 3.7600 French franc from 3.7065 franc. The pound slipped to \$1.5486 from \$1.5614.

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Via Associated Press July 19

## The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

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100

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## Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus 3748.31 3748.31 3748.31 -7.12

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Comp 1307.71 1307.71 1307.71 -0.15

Chem 1252.91 1252.91 1252.91 -1.33

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## EUROPEAN FUTURES

Open High Low Last Chg.

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Copper 1252.91 1252.91 1252.91 -1.33

Gold 1252.91 1252.91 1252.91 -1.33

Silver 1252.91 1252.91 1252.91 -1.33

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Iron 1252.91 1252.91 1252.91 -1.33

Steel 1252.91 1252.91 1252.91 -1.33

Lead 1252.91 1252.91 125



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# NYSE

Today's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
101	101.00	101.00	101	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00
102	102.00	102.00	102	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00
103	103.00	103.00	103	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00
104	104.00	104.00	104	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00
105	105.00	105.00	105	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00
106	106.00	106.00	106	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00
107	107.00	107.00	107	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
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## ASIA/PACIFIC

## Acer Returns To Profitability In U.S., Europe

Bloomberg Business News

TAIPEI — Acer Inc. said Tuesday its provisional first-half profit tripled, to a record 1.35 billion Taiwan dollars (\$51 million), and analysts said the personal-computer maker was likely to raise its full-year profit forecast for a second time.

The results, which the company attributed to increased sales and a return to profitability in its European and U.S. operations, were termed "very impressive" by Ben Chen, head of the Taipei office of Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

The U.S. and European units had losses of \$13 million in 1993, Stan Shih, Acer's chairman, said.

Sales rose 82 percent in the first half, to 13.6 billion dollars, the company said. While Acer's profit figures include earnings from its subsidiaries, its sales numbers do not.

Mr. Shih said only that Acer expected to "smoothly" reach the current full-year earnings target of 2.4 billion dollars, in part because of an expected 50 percent rise in shipments of desktop computers and a doubling of deliveries of notebook computers in the second half.

But analysts said the forecast, which was raised from 1.5 billion dollars in May, might well be raised again. Acer had profit of 1.1 billion dollars for all of 1993, a record year for

Taiwan's largest computer company.

Jon Ross, chief of HG Asia Securities in Taipei, predicted Acer's 1994 net earnings would reach 2.7 billion dollars. Acer's shares fell 1 to 98 dollars on the Taipei stock market. Mr. Ross said the earnings announcement, which came after the market closed, was "within expectations."

Mr. Chen said results were helped by steady prices for memory chips made at Acer's 58 percent-owned subsidiary, Texas Instruments-Acer Inc. Acer did not say how much profit the venture had contributed. Texas Instruments-Acer accounted for more than half of Acer's first-quarter profit of about 500 million dollars.

Texas Instruments-Acer is 26 percent-owned by Texas Instruments Inc. and 16 percent by China Development Corp., a Taiwan investment firm.

**Japan Plans Chip Project**

Japan hopes to launch an international project to develop large silicon wafers, The Associated Press reported from Tokyo, quoting Japanese officials.

The officials, who said the project could improve efficiency in computer-chip production by a factor of five, said the Ministry of International Trade and Industry would seek to begin the seven-year, 18 billion yen (\$183 million) project in March.

## India's New Woe: Wealth Foreign Capital Fuels Inflation Fears

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Money brings problems. That is a lesson that chronically poor India is beginning to learn as its cash reserves suddenly pile up.

Three years ago, the country's treasury had just enough foreign-currency reserves to pay for two weeks' supplies of petroleum and cooking oil. Facing bankruptcy, India overhauled its economy.

Now, its bank account is overflowing, thanks to success in attracting foreign investors. Reserves are \$16 billion, their highest level ever. Economists predict they may reach \$24 billion by the end of the year.

But financial managers are worried that too much money will prompt inflation, now running at over 10 percent annually, to soar out of control.

The reason is that India's government is committed to buying all the foreign money that is flowing in, forcing it to print more of its own currency, with no backing by gold reserves.

Meanwhile, imports are stagnant because industry is not growing fast, and there are few domestic buyers for foreign currencies, even though the limits are off on how much money business executives and tourists can buy for traveling abroad.

The problems of the wealthy — in a country where half the population still is too poor to eat properly — is just one of the paradoxes created by the three-year-old reforms that have swept away government controls to make industry more competitive.

It is not just that too much money is flowing in, say observers. Rather, it is the wrong kind of money. The government had hoped that when it ended its monopolies on heavy industries and opened them to foreign investment, outside money would finance new dams, oil refineries, and steel plants.

"But foreign direct investment in the core sector is just a trickle," said N. Chandramohan, an editor with Business India, a leading fortnightly. "If the pie chart does not change

in two years, then I will say that the reforms are not working."

Of the \$4.7 billion that poured into India since the beginning of 1993, only \$600 million was direct investment. The rest went into stocks.

Of the little money that did go into industry, nearly all of it was directed toward quick-return businesses such as food processing, textiles and services.

The World Bank, which has lent India \$1.3 billion over the past three years, has criticized

## Foreign-currency reserves are a record \$16 billion.

the government for not spending enough on building roads, primary education and alleviating poverty.

At the same time, it has attacked the government for overspending and building a budget deficit of 7.3 percent of gross domestic product. "The central government deficit could endanger India's economic prospects," the Bank warned in a recent report.

## Petrochemical Firm Plans Equity Issue

India's largest state-run petrochemicals company, hoping to ride a global upturn in petrochemical prices, has revived a plan to tap offshore funds with a \$100 million Euro-issue of equity, Reuters reported from Baroda, India.

K.G. Ramanathan, chairman of Indian Petrochemicals Corp., said the company had already applied to the Indian government for permission. He said Goldman, Sachs & Co. would be the leading underwriter of the issue, which is expected to hit the market some time later this year.

Last year, Indian Petrochemicals became the first state-run company to plan an offshore equity issue, but it was forced to shelve it after its domestic shares dropped.

## BHP Plans Chile-Bolivia Gas Pipeline

Agence France Presse

SYDNEY — Broken Hill Proprietary Co. has signed a deal to build an international gas pipeline as part of a major power generation project in Latin America, BHP said Tuesday.

The deal would be the first large project for the company's recently created affiliate BHP Power, according to Ted Hodgson, BHP's manager of strategic communications.

Under the plan, BHP would be the lead developer of a 1,100 kilometer (690-mile) gas pipeline running from southern Bolivia to northern Chile, and of related power-generation projects.

"The primary market for the gas would be new gas-fired power plants which would be constructed during the next two to five years and connected into the northern Chile power grid," BHP said.

After BHP posted record net profits of 1.2 billion Australian dollars (\$944 million) for the year ended May 31, Managing Director John Prescott said the company intended to diversify into power generation.

He then said BHP had established a group to hunt down opportunities, particularly in Asia and South America, where high returns were possible.

BHP, the largest Australian company, said BHP Power had signed the deal with the state oil companies of Bolivia and Chile, Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales Bolivianos and Empresa Nacional de Petróleo.

Mr. Hodgson said BHP hoped to develop natural gas sources in Bolivia for the project.

## Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	13000	9,145.01	9,193.83	-0.53
Singapore Straits Times	2200	2,204.92	2,198.15	+0.26
Tokyo Nikkei 225	20000	20,775.20	20,717.60	+0.28
Kuala Lumpur Composite	900.00	939.05	944.80	-0.61
Bangkok SET	1,300.00	1,348.94	1,345.00	+0.28
Seoul Composite Stock	300.00	8,626.39	8,533.46	-0.11
Taipei Weighted Price	5,000.00	2,669.07	2,650.81	+0.69
Manila PSE	400.00	460.63	462.48	-0.40
Jakarta Stock Index	2,000.00	2,027.71	2,034.46	-0.33
New Zealand NZSE-40	1,000.00	1,946.31	1,953.99	-0.39
Bombay National Index	1,000.00			

Sources: Reuters, AFP

## Very briefly:

- Malaysia's level of private consumption is rising faster than official estimates, threatening to increase inflation, according to the Malaysian Institute of Economic Research.
- APT Satellite Co., a China-led consortium, has been granted a license to establish a satellite station in Hong Kong, a government spokesman said.
- Philipp Holzmann AG, the German construction company, and Lyonnaisse des Eaux-Dumez, the French utilities concern, are in a consortium that has won a 237 million Deutsche mark (\$153 million) contract for the third phase of construction of the Xiaolangdi dam in China.
- Hagemeyer NV, the Dutch marketing, sales and distribution company, and the Swiss marketing concern Cosa Liebermann plan a joint venture in Hong Kong.

Reuters, AFP, APX

## Taiwan's Engineers Coming Home to Roost

By Edward A. Gargan

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE  
HSINCHU, Taiwan — By most measures, Wu Yao-yuan had made. As head of a research and development lab for International Business Machines Corp. in Silicon Valley, he was at the peak of his profession.

But still, he was itchy. "I'd been at IBM long enough," said Mr. Wu, who holds a doctorate in electrical engineering from Stanford University. "I saw that my future was limited there because of the nature of the beast. Taiwan presented a much greater opportunity for me."

It was to here that Mr. Wu and hundreds of other American-educated Taiwan engineers came, to the high-technology companies grouped in an industrial park and processing zone created by the Taiwan government 15 years ago to encourage the growth of applied science and technology.

After a slow and hesitant start, the Science-Based Industrial Park, home to 150 high-technology businesses, generated nearly \$5 billion in sales last year, propelling Taiwan into the ranks of major high-tech countries. Taiwan, for example, has about half the world market in scanners and monitors, about 30 percent of the market in network cards and terminals, and about 10 percent of the personal computer market.

The park is also changing the kind of goods Taiwan makes. In the last decade, much of the labor-intensive, low-tech industries such as clothing, shoe and toy manufacturing that spurred Taiwan's economic growth have been displaced by high-tech industries, which make up a rapidly growing percentage of the country's exports.

"I think the park is very important for Taiwan, especially during industrial restructuring," said Wu Rong-jie, the president of the Taiwan Institute of Economic Research, a private research and consulting firm.

"It took five or six years really to see a response. But then it started to demonstrate good performance."

The idea for this park — about 1,000 acres of silicon chip factories, computer and telecommunications manufacturing, research labs, office buildings, schools and restaurants — sprang from the early successes of Silicon Valley, the swath of computer industries that spilled south from Palo Alto and Stanford University in the 1980s.

"The original thought was that since there were so many Taiwanese scientists and engineers in Silicon Valley, that if we could get some of them to come back and start businesses, they could help us start a high-tech industry here," said H. Steve Hsieh, the director-general of the science park and holder of a doctorate from the University of Wisconsin.

"Many people went to the United States and stayed forever, many for political reasons because Taiwan was under martial law," he said. "Some of these people got into middle-age crisis. So we've tried to recruit them to come here and start high-tech companies."

Today, the 150 companies here cover an array of high-tech industries, including the manufacture of personal computers and peripheral devices, fabrica-

tion of integrated circuits, specialized telecommunications equipment, optical-electronics and, less successfully, a handful of biotechnology companies.

While the companies here are privately owned and managed, Taiwan's National Science Council has poured hundreds of millions of dollars into the park to buy land, erect build-

## After a slow and hesitant start, Taiwan's Science-Based Industrial Park, home to 150 high-technology businesses, generated nearly \$5 billion in sales last year.

ings and to provide grants for research and development.

"We do not interfere in the daily business of the companies," Mr. Hsieh said. "They are on their own. But if the company would like government equity, the government will be willing to chip in. But actually, this was significant only in the early history of the park. Sentiment has changed, and the government role is diminishing."

For Mr. Wu, president of Umax Data Systems, which designs and makes high-resolution color scanners, the challenge of succeeding or failing without government intervention helped send him to a company that was flourishing when he joined it three years ago.

"The company was static," he explained. "It really needed to take off. To grow it, to become a full-fledged market player, to have a consistent, long-range strategy, it really needed someone with some experience and seasoning. I looked at the management and the product and said this is the place for me."

Today, Umax has 11 percent of the world's scanner market, trailing only Hewlett-Packard Co. which dominates the business with about 30 percent of worldwide sales. The third-largest scanner maker, Microtek International, is another company based in the science park. Taiwan is the world's largest manufacturer of scanners.

With a Umax scanner, a user can feed up to 25 documents into the machine, which will scan each page and convert it into a text-editable file in a variety of formats used in popular word-processing programs. The scanners can also be used to

scan and edit color photographs and transparencies.

Mr. Wu said his company's success had been enhanced by conditions in the park. "We enjoy all kinds of benefits," he said. "The customer service is here to simplify imports and exports. We enjoy a five-year tax holiday. All the banks are here. The skill pool is here.

73, or almost half, of all the companies here were started by Taiwan engineers who returned from the United States.

Yau You-wen was one of the 1,004 who returned home last year. "I was at Stanford in applied physics," he said, "and went on to Honeywell, and later to IBM. What brought me back were the opportunities. The gap is disappearing between the U.S. and Taiwan."

Now, Mr. Yau is the director of quality and reliability at the Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., the largest fabricator of integrated circuits in Taiwan.

Mr. Yau said the corporate culture of Taiwan Semiconductor was more American than Taiwanese. In part, this is because the company has an American president, Donald W. Brooks, and because of the predominance of U.S. customers. Indeed, the company's success has come not from creating its

own chips but from building the factories and the technology to manufacture designs for integrated circuits created elsewhere, usually in the United States.

"Relatively speaking," Mr. Yau said, "the United States has companies that do excellent design. But they don't have the capital or willingness to invest in a fabricating facility. We don't have our own brand-name products. We manufacture them for other designers. Taiwan just doesn't have enough experience in circuit design yet. It's starting to show up, but it's slow."

Last year, Taiwan Semiconductor had sales of \$473 million, with profit of \$165 million. The importance of American chip design companies, many of which are in Silicon Valley, was demonstrated by the fact that 61 percent of the company's total revenue was based on sales to the United States.

At the Annual General Meeting held on June 28, 1994, it was decided to pay a dividend of USD 0.07 (7 cents) per share on or after July 27, 1994 to shareholders of record on July 5, 1994 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of coupon no. 15.

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1994 (FFR millions)

1993/1992 (%)

12 months ending (%)

France 1,384 + 1 + 0.8

Germany 524 - 5 - 0.9

Other European countries 1,149 + 4.5 -

NAFTA 546 + 28 + 29

Other countries 317 + 5 + 12

Total 3,900 + 4.5 + 3.7

\* North American Free Trade Agreement.

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**Tuesday's 4 p.m.**  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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[illegible][illegible]

1240000	High Low Stock	Div	YTD PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Volume	Low Volume	Open
1240110	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240115	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240120	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240125	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240130	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240135	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240140	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240145	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240150	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240155	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240160	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240165	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240170	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240175	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240180	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240185	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240190	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240195	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
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1240275	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
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1240570	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240575	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240580	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240585	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240590	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
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1240605	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
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1240745	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240750	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240755	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240760	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
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1240770	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240775	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240780	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240785	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240790	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240795	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
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1240845	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
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1240890	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
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1240905	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240910	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240915	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240920	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240925	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240930	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240935	BALCO		27	150	150	150	150	150
1240940	BALCO							

[illegible]

12 Month		Div	Vol	PE	Bk	High	Low	Last	Chg
High	Low								
2914	2919	Rosenberg	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2915	2920	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2916	2921	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2917	2922	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2918	2923	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2919	2924	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2920	2925	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2921	2926	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2922	2927	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2923	2928	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2924	2929	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2925	2930	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2926	2931	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2927	2932	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2928	2933	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2929	2934	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2930	2935	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2931	2936	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2932	2937	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2933	2938	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2934	2939	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2935	2940	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2936	2941	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2937	2942	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2938	2943	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2939	2944	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2940	2945	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2941	2946	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2942	2947	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2943	2948	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2944	2949	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2945	2950	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2946	2951	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2947	2952	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2948	2953	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2949	2954	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2950	2955	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2951	2956	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2952	2957	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2953	2958	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2954	2959	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2955	2960	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	267	34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
2956	29								

G-H									
2957	2961	GA&S	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2958	2962	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2959	2963	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2960	2964	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2961	2965	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2962	2966	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2963	2967	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2964	2968	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2965	2969	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2966	2970	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2967	2971	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2968	2972	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2969	2973	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2970	2974	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2971	2975	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2972	2976	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2973	2977	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2974	2978	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2975	2979	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2976	2980	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2977	2981	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2978	2982	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2979	2983	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2980	2984	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2981	2985	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2982	2986	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2983	2987	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2984	2988	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2985	2989	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2986	2990	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2987	2991	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2988	2992	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2989	2993	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2990	2994	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2991	2995	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2992	2996	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2993	2997	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2994	2998	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2995	2999	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2996	3000	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2997	3001	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2998	3002	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2999	3003	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3000	3004	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0

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3001	3005	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3002	3006	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3003	3007	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3004	3008	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3005	3009	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3006	3010	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3007	3011	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3008	3012	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3009	3013	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3010	3014	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3011	3015	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3012	3016	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3013	3017	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3014	3018	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3015	3019	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3016	3020	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3017	3021	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3018	3022	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3019	3023	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3020	3024	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3021	3025	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3022	3026	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3023	3027	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3024	3028	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3025	3029	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3026	3030	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3027	3031	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3028	3032	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3029	3033	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3030	3034	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3031	3035	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3032	3036	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3033	3037	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3034	3038	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3035	3039	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3036	3040	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3037	3041	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3038	3042	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3039	3043	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3040	3044	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3041	3045	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3042	3046	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3043	3047	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3044	3048	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3045	3049	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3046	3050	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3047	3051	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3048	3052	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3049	3053	W. H. H. Co.	1	1	126	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3050									

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191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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[illegible]

**Tuesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

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[illegible][illegible]

High Month	Low Month	Div	Yld Pct	Stk	High	Low	Loest	Chg
25.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	25.50	18.00	18.00	+7.50
25.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	25.00	18.00	18.00	+7.00
24.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	24.50	18.00	18.00	+6.50
24.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	24.00	18.00	18.00	+6.00
23.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	23.50	18.00	18.00	+5.50
23.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	23.00	18.00	18.00	+5.00
22.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	22.50	18.00	18.00	+4.50
22.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	22.00	18.00	18.00	+4.00
21.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	21.50	18.00	18.00	+3.50
21.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	21.00	18.00	18.00	+3.00
20.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	20.50	18.00	18.00	+2.50
20.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	20.00	18.00	18.00	+2.00
19.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	19.50	18.00	18.00	+1.50
19.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	19.00	18.00	18.00	+1.00
18.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	18.50	18.00	18.00	+0.50
18.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	18.00	18.00	18.00	0.00
17.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	17.50	18.00	18.00	-0.50
17.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	17.00	18.00	18.00	-1.00
16.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	16.50	18.00	18.00	-1.50
16.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	16.00	18.00	18.00	-2.00
15.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	15.50	18.00	18.00	-2.50
15.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	15.00	18.00	18.00	-3.00
14.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	14.50	18.00	18.00	-3.50
14.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	14.00	18.00	18.00	-4.00
13.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	13.50	18.00	18.00	-4.50
13.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	13.00	18.00	18.00	-5.00
12.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	12.50	18.00	18.00	-5.50
12.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	12.00	18.00	18.00	-6.00
11.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	11.50	18.00	18.00	-6.50
11.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	11.00	18.00	18.00	-7.00
10.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	10.50	18.00	18.00	-7.50
10.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	10.00	18.00	18.00	-8.00
9.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	9.50	18.00	18.00	-8.50
9.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	9.00	18.00	18.00	-9.00
8.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	8.50	18.00	18.00	-9.50
8.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	8.00	18.00	18.00	-10.00
7.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	7.50	18.00	18.00	-10.50
7.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	7.00	18.00	18.00	-11.00
6.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	6.50	18.00	18.00	-11.50
6.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	6.00	18.00	18.00	-12.00
5.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	5.50	18.00	18.00	-12.50
5.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	5.00	18.00	18.00	-13.00
4.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	4.50	18.00	18.00	-13.50
4.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	4.00	18.00	18.00	-14.00
3.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	3.50	18.00	18.00	-14.50
3.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	3.00	18.00	18.00	-15.00
2.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	2.50	18.00	18.00	-15.50
2.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	2.00	18.00	18.00	-16.00
1.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	1.50	18.00	18.00	-16.50
1.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	1.00	18.00	18.00	-17.00
0.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	0.50	18.00	18.00	-17.50
0.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	0.00	18.00	18.00	-18.00
25.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	25.50	18.00	18.00	+7.50
25.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	25.00	18.00	18.00	+7.00
24.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	24.50	18.00	18.00	+6.50
24.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	24.00	18.00	18.00	+6.00
23.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	23.50	18.00	18.00	+5.50
23.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	23.00	18.00	18.00	+5.00
22.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	22.50	18.00	18.00	+4.50
22.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	22.00	18.00	18.00	+4.00
21.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	21.50	18.00	18.00	+3.50
21.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	21.00	18.00	18.00	+3.00
20.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	20.50	18.00	18.00	+2.50
20.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	20.00	18.00	18.00	+2.00
19.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	19.50	18.00	18.00	+1.50
19.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	19.00	18.00	18.00	+1.00
18.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	18.50	18.00	18.00	+0.50
18.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	18.00	18.00	18.00	0.00
17.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	17.50	18.00	18.00	-0.50
17.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	17.00	18.00	18.00	-1.00
16.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	16.50	18.00	18.00	-1.50
16.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	16.00	18.00	18.00	-2.00
15.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	15.50	18.00	18.00	-2.50
15.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	15.00	18.00	18.00	-3.00
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13.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	13.00	18.00	18.00	-5.00
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11.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	11.00	18.00	18.00	-7.00
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7.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	7.50	18.00	18.00	-10.50
7.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	7.00	18.00	18.00	-11.00
6.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	6.50	18.00	18.00	-11.50
6.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	6.00	18.00	18.00	-12.00
5.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	5.50	18.00	18.00	-12.50
5.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	5.00	18.00	18.00	-13.00
4.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	4.50	18.00	18.00	-13.50
4.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	4.00	18.00	18.00	-14.00
3.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	3.50	18.00	18.00	-14.50
3.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	3.00	18.00	18.00	-15.00
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2.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	2.00	18.00	18.00	-16.00
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1.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	1.00	18.00	18.00	-17.00
0.50	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	0.50	18.00	18.00	-17.50
0.00	18.00	Concord	4.00	100	0.00	18.00	18.00	-18.00

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1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

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## SPORTS

## At Alpe d'Huez, Conti Captures the Climber's Gem

By Samuel Abt  
International Herald Tribune  
ALPE D'HUEZ, France — Roberto Conti, an Italian rider, won the jewel of the climbing stages in the Tour de France on Tuesday and helped shake up the overall standings as the bicycle race completed the first of four stages in the Alps, those splendors of nature.

Conti crossed the line an impressive 2 minutes 2 seconds ahead. That moved him up the ranks from 11th place to sixth and gave him a fighting chance to finish second overall, the only big battle left before the Tour ends in Paris on Sunday.

Conti, who rides for the Lampre team, was ecstatic about his performance. "It's a great victory for me, the greatest of my career," he said.

Nevertheless, he continued, he knows that he is a support rider and will return to that role, working for the team and not himself, in the mountainous days to come.

But he will have something to remember when he is following his leader's orders. The Alpe d'Huez stage, with its long and steep rise up 22 switchbacks, usually attracts an enormous number of spectators, perhaps a quarter of a million, and is the day all climbers spend the winter dreaming about.

His strategy was simple. Conti slipped into an early 14-man breakaway that hauled a lead of more than 8 minutes over two mountains rated second category, in an ascending scale of four to one in difficulty.

Then, out of the low clouds that shrouded the Alps on Tuesday as the weather finally turned cool, there stood Alpe d'Huez, rated beyond category. On the many twists of the 13.8-

kilometer (8.5-mile) climb, Conti disposed of his companions.

In second place was Hernan Buenahora, a Colombian with Kelme. Third, 3:49 behind the winner, was Udo Bolt, a German with Telekom, in the same time as Alberto Elli, an Italian with GB-MG, who was fourth.

Despite the turn in the weather, attrition continued to be a factor. Of the 189 riders who started the Tour on July 2, just 128 remain. Seven more dropped out Tuesday, victims

**The Alpe d'Huez stage is the day all climbers spend the winter dreaming about.**

of fatigue brought on by a heat wave and the race's rapid pace. Conti was timed in 6 hours 6 minutes 45 seconds, an hourly average of 36.7 kilometers over the 224.5 kilometers from Val d'Isère to the stratosphere.

On the way there, Miguel Indurain, the Spaniard who rides for Banesto and is saluting his fourth successive victory in the Tour, lost 35 seconds of his huge lead. It is now down to 7:21 over Richard Virenque, a Frenchman with Festina. He came in 11th on Tuesday, and Indurain was 12th.

The Spaniard looked strong and untrodden coming up to the 1860-meter-high peak. On a speedy descent Monday, he nearly went over the edge of a mountain when his brakes locked and his front wheel skidded, so the loss of 35 seconds had to be taken in perspective.

Beside Conti, the day's gainers included Luc Leblanc, another Frenchman with Festina, who rose from fourth place to third; Marco Pantani, an Italian with Carrera, who rose from sixth place to fifth; and Elli, who rose from 13th place to eighth.

Those on the down staircase included Armand De Las Cuevas, a Frenchman with Castorama, who fell from third place to fourth; Vladimir Poulnikov, a Ukrainian with Carrera, who fell from fifth place to seventh; and Abraham Olano, a Spaniard with Mapei-Clas, who fell from 10th place to 16th.

The main losers on the day, however, may have been the Dutch fans of professional bicycle racing. They usually flock to Alpe d'Huez, camping overnight in its meadows, for a chance to cheer on their countrymen. And Dutch climbers have often responded with victories.

Not lately, though, and surely not Tuesday. Erik Breukink, who rides for ONCE, was the first Dutchman to cross the line, in 47th place, 13:44 behind Conti.

Since that placing was not unexpected and since two of the few other Dutch climbers of note, Steven Rooks and Gert-Jan Theunisse, both of the TVM team, dropped out in the Pyrenees, many Dutch fans went elsewhere for their summer vacations.

The long road up to Alpe d'Huez was strangely devoid of the red, white and blue hands of the Dutch flag and the encouraging cry of "Hup, hup" was rarely heard. On the other hand, for once there were few rowdies in the crowd and the riders had a clear passage to the finish.



It was a day of celebration for Roberto Conti of Italy, who moved up to sixth place.

## Down by 11 Runs, Astros Rack Up 15 To Beat Cardinals

The Associated Press  
The Houston Astros are proving there's no such thing as a safe lead or an insurmountable deficit.

Trailing 11-0 after three innings, the Astros pulled off a record-tying comeback Monday night to defeat the St. Louis Cardinals, 15-12, in Houston.

"As we kept getting closer, we started smiling it," said Kevin Bass, one of four Astros to drive in two runs during an 11-run sixth inning. "After we made it 11-7, we felt pretty good because we had three innings left and were within a grand slam. It just snowballed from there."

Houston matched the biggest comeback in National League history just three days after blowing an 8-0 lead in Pittsburgh in an 11-8 loss.

Bass, Andruw Celis, Mike Felder and Ken Caminiti each drove in two runs in the sixth when Houston went ahead, 15-11.

The Philadelphia Phillies overcame a 12-1 deficit to beat Chicago, 18-16, on April 17, 1976, and the Cardinals rallied from an 11-0 deficit to beat New York, 14-12, on June 15, 1952.

The major-league record for the biggest comeback is 12 runs, done twice in the American League. The Philadelphia Athletics rallied from 14-2 behind to beat Cleveland, 17-15, on June 15, 1925, and Detroit came back from 13-1 to defeat Chicago, 16-15, on June 18, 1911.

Houston's 11-run inning came against four pitchers.

Giants 7, Phillies 5: In Philadelphia, Barry Bonds hit his fifth homer in four games and Darryl Strawberry delivered another big hit before being injured as San Francisco won its ninth straight.

The Giants are 9-0 since Strawberry joined them. He hit a two-run single in the first, then left the game after the top of the second with an injured left hamstring.

Bonds, who has 12 hits in his last 23 at-bats, went 2-for-4 and hit his 28th homer this season and the 250th of his career.

Expos 9, Padres 2: In Montreal, the Expos beat San Diego for the 10th straight time this season. Marquis Grissom had two of Montreal's 15 hits and scored twice for the Expos, who have outscored the Padres, 63-17, this season.

Eleven hits, three Padres errors and a balk by Bill Krueger enabled the Expos to take an 8-1 lead after four innings.

Reds 5, Marlins 3: Kevin Mitchell and Reggie Sanders hit consecutive homers off Charlie Hough in the sixth to power Cincinnati past visiting Florida. The solo homers broke open a tie game and sent Florida to its fourth straight loss.

Braves 3, Pirates 2: In Pittsburgh, Kent Mercker pitched a two-hitter for Atlanta, and rookie Mike Kelly hit his first major-league homer and doubled.

Mercker shook off the Pirates' two-run second inning to retire the final 18 batters for his fifth victory in six starts.

Fred McGriff homered again in Pittsburgh, just as he did in the All-Star game, as the Braves finally figured out how to win at Three Rivers Stadium. The Braves started the season 1-7 against the Pirates and were swept in a three-game series there on April 29-May 1.

Cubs 6, Rockies 3: Jim Bullinger pitched a five-hitter and drove in three runs for visiting Chicago, which snapped Colorado's four-game winning streak.

Bullinger doubled home two runs in the second inning and had an RBI single in the fourth. It was his first complete-game victory since Aug. 30, 1992 in San Francisco.

Dodgers 7, Mets 6: In New York, Tim Lincecum drove in six runs and Eric Karros hit a two-out single in the 10th inning for Los Angeles.

With two outs in the 10th, Mike Piazza reached base on an infield single against Mauro Gozzo. Wallace, who had a three-run homer and a three-run double, was intentionally walked after the count went to 1-1. Karros then singled to left, scoring pinch-runner Delino DeShields.

## Players and Owners Each Snub Proposals

By Richard Justice

NEW YORK — Baseball's players and owners have rejected one another's proposals, keeping the sport on a familiar path that seems all but certain to produce a player strike.

In a four-hour session on Monday, the union chief, Donald Fehr, argued that the owners' salary cap proposal would hurt free agency, reduce salaries and lower incentives for industry growth.

"We're not about to re-invent the wheel here," Fehr said. "That's not what we're setting out to do."

Said Richard Ravitch, chief negotiator for the owners, "It ain't gonna fly." In essence, the owners want to impose a salary cap — a limit on player payrolls — and the players don't. The owners have said they are ready to declare an impasse to implement their new system in the offseason, and the players have said they'll call a strike this season as a pre-emptive measure.

The only question seems to be when the strike will begin and how long it will last. Fehr said a formal strike date will be set within the next two weeks, and sources said the union was considering everything from Aug. 16 to Sept. 30.

The players say they'll go for an earlier date if they believe a settlement was possible that would save the playoffs and World Series. But if they're convinced the owners are unified and determined to get a salary cap, they may wait until the final weekend of the regular season. Neither side seemed optimistic Monday, but informal meetings were set for Wednesday.

## White Sox Win in 13th to Move Atop AL

The Associated Press

The Chicago White Sox didn't bother checking Cecil Fielder's bat. Instead, they just waited for Alan Trammell to uncork a wild throw.

Trammell's error in the 13th inning Monday night gave the White Sox a 10-9 victory.

## AL ROUNDUP

over the Detroit Tigers in a game featuring seven home runs at Comerica Park.

Frank Thomas hit a grand slam, Julio Franco connected twice and Robin Ventura also homered for Chicago, which overcame a six-run deficit. Fielder homered twice for the Tigers and Kirk Gibson also homered.

The White Sox won for the 15th time in 18 games, and moved past Cleveland into first place in the AL Central Division.

Thomas's 34th homer and third career slam tied it, 9-9, in the seventh. In the 13th, Joey Cora drew a leadoff walk from Storm Davis and Tim Lincecum sacrificed. After Thomas was intentionally walked, Franco hit a grand slam to Fielder at first base.

Fielder threw to Trammell at second for a force-out, but the shortstop's return throw sailed over the head of Davis, who was covering at first base, and Cora scored.

Rangers 6, Indians 5: Jose Canseco doubled home the tiebreaking run with two outs in the ninth for Texas, handing Cleveland only its fifth loss in its last 29 home games.

Albert Belle, suspended Monday for 10 days for using a corked bat, went 1-for-4 for the Indians. He is appealing the penalty, and is just 3-for-16 since his bat was confiscated last Friday.

Ivan Rodriguez hit a two-run single in the seventh off Jose Mesa as the Rangers tied it, 5-5. Jeff Frye doubled with one out in the ninth and Canseco doubled off the bullpen fence in dead center.

Angels 13, Red Sox 4: In Anaheim, California, J.T. Snow hit a grand slam — the first of his career — against Boston and the Angels scored nine runs in the first inning.

Jim Edmonds had an RBI triple and an RBI double in the Angels' biggest inning since a nine-run burst on May 8, 1989, at Detroit.

Yankees 5, Athletics 3: Danny Tartabull hit his 17th home run and New York triumphed in Oakland, California. The Yankees have won five straight since the All-Star break, all on the road.

Tartabull had three hits and drove in two runs. He had a grand slam Sunday in Seattle.

Martinez 7, Orioles 5: Edgar Martinez doubled home two runs in the eighth inning against visiting Baltimore as Seattle ended a five-game losing streak.

Ken Griffey Jr. reached base on an error by the second baseman, Mark McLemore, and stole second in the eighth. After Jay Buhner walked, Martinez doubled off Mark Eichhorn.

Blue Jays 7, Twins 4: Joe Carter hit his 20th homer and drove in four runs as Toronto sent Minnesota to its eighth straight road loss.

Carter reached the 20-homer mark for the ninth consecutive season. He has 13 RBIs in 10 games against Minnesota this season. Kirby Puckett hit his 15th homer for the Twins. He leads the American League with 85 RBIs, one more than Carter.

Royals 2, Brewers 0: Jose Lind hit his first AL home run and a full-inning starter, Chris Haney, pitched seven strong innings as Kansas City won in Milwaukee.

Haney was called up from the minors just for the game. He had a 9.70 ERA in five starts earlier this season for the Royals, and was brought back only because Kansas City was playing its sixth game in five nights.

Haney allowed five hits and struck out five.

## Indians' Belle Suspended for Corking Bat

The Associated Press

CLEVELAND — Albert Belle of the Cleveland Indians was found guilty of corking his bat and suspended for 10 days after a weekend investigation that included a mysterious switched bat.

American League officials X-rayed the bat, then sawed it in half before declaring on Monday that the bat was "found to have been treated with cork."

The All-Star outfielder appealed the suspension, which will be delayed until his hearing before the league president, Bobby Brown, on July 29.

A team spokesman said Belle would make no statement. The bat had mysteriously disappeared from the umpires' room at Comerica Park for two days after officials had seized it.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"No, I don't have a job, but I sure have a lot of bosses."

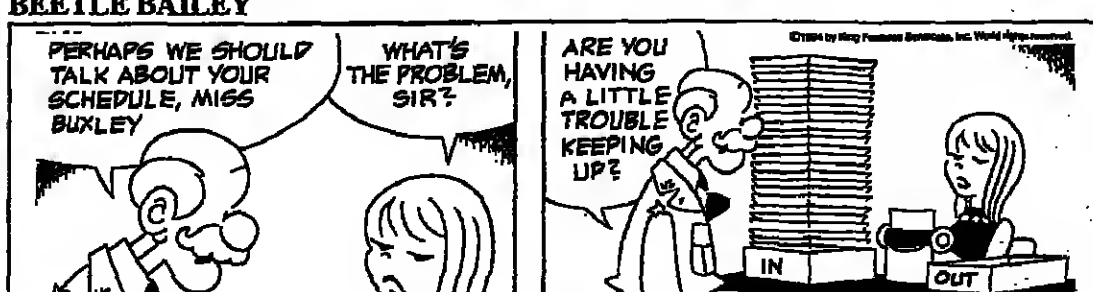
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## ***For Soccer to Win American Hearts, It Must Create Some Heroes***



## Cheers in Brazil and a Few Jeers in Italy

national anthem. President Zhelyu Zhelev was on hand, along with Alexander Yordanov, the chairman of Parliament.

After the ceremony, the team left in a long convoy of cars escorted by motorcycle police. Thousands of fans lined the streets waving the Bulgarian flag and cheering the convoy on its way to the National Stadium in central Sofia. (AP, Reuters)

■ **Brazil Tops Final Poll**

Brazil held the top spot in the final Sprint Soccer Poll, a weekly ranking of the top 10 national teams as voted on by an international panel of soccer journalists, poll organizers said Tuesday. The Associated Press reported.

Brazil received all 51 first-place votes for the maximum 510 points. Italy held second-place with 459 points. The Netherlands placed third with 404 points, followed by Argentina with 352 and Germany with 307.

Sweden was sixth in the poll with 258 points, while Bulgaria ended up seventh with 188. Rounding out the top 10 were Romania with 139 points, Belgium with 84 and Nigeria with 34.

*The Associated Press*

**HEMPSTEAD, New York** — Tony Meola, the goalkeeper for the U.S. soccer team, is now a kicker for the New York Jets of the National Football League.

The Jets announced Monday that they had signed Meola, 25, to a contract at an undisclosed amount.

"We gave Tony quite an extensive workout late last week and were really impressed by his leg strength and accuracy," said Dick Steinberg, the general manager for the Jets.

A national team member since 1989, Meola is expected to play in the new U.S. soccer league, set to begin in April 1995. That would not conflict with the NFL season, which ends in January with the Super Bowl.

**P**ASADENA, California—You can't begin to understand how tacky the World Cup is until it's all over. Everyone had gone home but the tents were still up, flapping white plastic blotted with soot in the cloudy morning, and signs of clashing colors and wire fencing and portable toilets and cables heading everywhere.

So the 15th World Cup was over, the championship decided in favor of Brazil by penalty kicks, which was the equivalent of taking Jack Nicklaus and Tom Watson off the Augusta National after 72 even holes and ordering them to settle The Masters at the Putt-Putt miniature golf course on Route 17 somewhere outside the city.

Mr. Nicklaus will be playing the red ball. Mr. Watson, playing the blue ball, will have honors. On the first hole, the alligator's mouth shall be considered out of bounds.

Sepp Blatter, the FIFA general secretary who is the game's greatest protector on behalf of the international soccer federation, said Monday that penalty kicks were preferable to playing the champions indefinitely until a winning goal is produced. "We don't want to have a 'sudden death,'" he said. "To play indefinitely in these conditions, in this kind of heat, we might have a sudden death on the field."

Why not allow more substitutions as the match progresses?

"This is not in the culture of our game, to allow more than two substitutions," he said. "Otherwise, we would have two different games."

They don't cow? They play 52 matches and decide the world champion for the next four years like this?

"I think I had Jack beat when he came to the windmill at 16 needing to make up a shot," said Watson, who became The Masters champion with an 18-hole score of 25, 11-under par. "The windmill blades were turning a lot faster than normal—surely a lot more quickly than I've ever seen them turn—and really it was a tough putt for anyone under those circumstances."


"Everybody knows if there's a weakness in my game, it's the windmill," Nicklaus said.

FIFA plans a 30-minute, sudden-death extra time for the 1998 World Cup in France, but Blatter said that if the score was still tied, penalty kicks would be used.

**T**HE AMERICANS have much bigger issues with which to deal. FIFA is making it clear that the United States is on its own now as far as developing the game. The U.S. Soccer Federation president, Alan Rothenberg, still has not committed to governing the 12-team professional league, which is to kick off next spring. Frances has been awarded to only seven cities: Boston, Long Island, New York, East Rutherford, New Jersey, Washington, Columbus, Ohio, Los Angeles, and San Jose, California. The league has a TV deal with ABC and ESPN, but it doesn't have any of the American players under contract. Only the goalkeeper, Tony Meola, has promised to remain in the United States next season.

"Virtually all of the players will either stay or come back to play in the MLS next year," Rothenberg predicted. If that's the case, then his plan must be to take the best American players on loan from their foreign clubs in the middle of the U.S. season. It's unimaginable that they would be willing to risk their careers when they are most

**Ian Thomsen**



marketable in order to play in a league that will average 12,000 fans per game and minuscule TV ratings in its first year, by Rothenberg's own calculations. Indeed, why should they come back when Rothenberg hasn't committed to it?

In any case, the growth of professional soccer in the United States can only be a portion of the plan. England, for all the tradition of its famous league, wasn't able to qualify for the 24-team World Cup finals. The reason lies in the teaching of its children. Young soccer players in England are taught to run and to play hard and to win, but they are not taught how to play. It's a worldwide dilemma.

"Our technical study group has seen in this exciting, attacking style of play promoted by this World Cup, that there is a lack of skill and technique among the players," Blatter said. "So we are going to go back to all of the associations and tell them to attach more emphasis to individual skill and technique. It can be done only in the beginning, when the players are learning to kick the ball. It can't be done later."

"I am sure that the message will be received by everybody — especially in the U.S., where the game has received the letter of *noblesse*, or at least an appreciation from the public," Blatter added.

**I**N TRUTH, while the World Cup played out a better in the United States than anyone could have imagined, the majority of Americans will be glad to see it leaving town. They didn't ask for it to come here, it was entirely new and foreign, and it was shoved down a lot of throats.

If something is going to be made of this World Cup, it will have to start with the people who love the game. A lot of the soccer education in America comes directly from books and videos, as parents and coaches have to learn the game before they can teach it to the children. So this is a wonderful opportunity. Rather than teach soccer as a game of rules — of defenders playing defense and each player sticking to his assigned role — soccer should instead be taught as a game of expression and creativity.

The U.S. federation should create books and videos emphasizing the game's beauty. Use highlights from this World Cup to teach kids the bicycle kick almost converted by the American Marcelo Balboa against Colombia. Teach them the head fakes of Romário and the quick, poking passes of Roberto Baggio. Teach them to play however they wish: don't criticize them for taking the sorts of risks that create exponential growth.

If there is a problem with American soccer at the grass-roots level, it's that the rules are taken too literally. The ball must be marked exactly where the infraction took place and every foul is called according to the book. It's very much a repressive game in this country.

What the game needs in order to achieve self-sufficiency is a generation of players who are self-sufficient. That's the idea of Palmer, is Julius Erving, who plays with the sort of confidence and imagination that creates a following. If the Americans could find and sculpt that one player, then others would be inspired around him, and the game would take off.

The World Cup surely has created a path for soccer here. Now the important question is where that path leads. Will we see in the next generation a fleet of sleek Americans exuding a uniquely American creativity — a creativity that until now has been left to basketball — or will the coming generation of World Cup boomers be taught to prevent goals, not score them?

The latter is the safer, easier route for American soccer. The former is its only hope.

and 10 minutes to defeat her Czech opponent, Petra Langrova, 6-2, 6-4, and Lindsay Davenport lost her first set to Ludmila Richterova, 4-6, before bouncing back to win, 6-1, 6-4.

Spain will play Argentina in the second round and the United States will meet Canada, who beat Switzerland.

Rene Stimpson, alter of Canada beat Geraldine Donati, 6-0, 6-2, and her teammate, Patricia Hy, defeated Emanuela Zardo, 6-3, 6-4.

Italy also moved into the second round with two victories over Denmark.

Katerina Maleeva of Bulgaria beat Nadia Petrovic of Croatia, 6-0, 6-3, but her sister, Magdalena Maleeva, lost to Iva Majoli, 3-6, 4-6, 4-6, tying the competition at one victory each.

**Sampras Injured**

Pete Sampras, the world's top-ranked man, has withdrawn from the Washington D.C. Tennis Classic because of tendinitis in his ankle, an injury he sustained at Wimbledon and aggravated last weekend during a Davis Cup tie.

Sampras split his Davis Cup singles matches in the Netherlands last weekend in the United States' 3-2 victory, losing on Sunday to Richard Krajicek.

*(Reuters)*

In Germany, goalkeeper Claudio Taffarel played for Reggiana in Italy last season and is likely to join another European club, the chances to come.

South American might have won on Sunday, but it is Europe where the most competitive soccer is played; Europe where the highest salaries are paid and Europe where the tactical trends are established that shape the game at the World Cup level.

In recent years, many Brazilians reached the conclusion that all this European influence, with its emphasis on defense, was negative for their national team, that it inevitably nibbled away at the imagination of their European-based stars and robbed the side of its singular, attacking style.

But this year, under its often-beleaguered coach, Carlos Alberto Parreira, managed to bridge the cultural divide: marrying world-class defense with the virtuosity of Bebeto and Romário up-front. What it lacked was a playmaker, which explains why the world's best striker combination came

PASADENA, California — The World Cup will have a sudden-death overtime format by the next edition, in 1998, but it could still end in a shootout, soccer officials said.

After penalty kicks decided the World Cup for the first time on Sunday, Sepp Blatter, general secretary of FIFA, the world soccer's governing body, said changes would be made to the overtime system before the 1998 World Cup in France.

He said Brazil's 3-2 victory over Italy in a penalty shootout after the teams had played 120 minutes to a 0-0 tie had left a hollow feeling among players, coaches and officials and that something must be done.

"We are not happy and the teams are not happy to go to penalty kicks, but we have to have a winner," Blatter said. "We have to have a winner. We have to have alternatives and have a system in place by 1998. He said the replacement probably would be modeled on the "Golden Goal," FIFA's version of the sudden-death overtimes of football and hockey.

FIFA implemented shootouts when it went to knockout rules in the later rounds of the cup in 1986. While the shootout has decided several quarterfinal and semifinal matches since then, it over before had decided the champion.

**Guido Buchwald**, the former Stuttgart defender, has joined the **Urawa Red Diamonds** of Japanese soccer's J-League. (AFP)

[illegible]

## Paris de France

Rosier, Treasurer of the 22nd-Allomere (Ch. male) 16th place from Vannes to L'Alpe, 1966 with oxcart, cowman, team and wild team; 1st, Robert de La Haye, Larroche, 1967; 2nd, 1968; 3rd, 1969; 4th, 1970; 5th, 1971; 6th, 1972; 7th, 1973; 8th, 1974; 9th, 1975; 10th, 1976; 11th, 1977; 12th, 1978; 13th, 1979; 14th, 1980; 15th, 1981; 16th, 1982; 17th, 1983; 18th, 1984; 19th, 1985; 20th, 1986; 21st, 1987; 22nd, 1988; 23rd, 1989; 24th, 1990; 25th, 1991; 26th, 1992; 27th, 1993; 28th, 1994; 29th, 1995; 30th, 1996; 31st, 1997; 32nd, 1998; 33rd, 1999; 34th, 2000; 35th, 2001; 36th, 2002; 37th, 2003; 38th, 2004; 39th, 2005; 40th, 2006; 41st, 2007; 42nd, 2008; 43rd, 2009; 44th, 2010; 45th, 2011; 46th, 2012; 47th, 2013; 48th, 2014; 49th, 2015; 50th, 2016; 51st, 2017; 52nd, 2018; 53rd, 2019; 54th, 2020; 55th, 2021; 56th, 2022; 57th, 2023; 58th, 2024; 59th, 2025; 60th, 2026; 61st, 2027; 62nd, 2028; 63rd, 2029; 64th, 2030; 65th, 2031; 66th, 2032; 67th, 2033; 68th, 2034; 69th, 2035; 70th, 2036; 71st, 2037; 72nd, 2038; 73rd, 2039; 74th, 2040; 75th, 2041; 76th, 2042; 77th, 2043; 78th, 2044; 79th, 2045; 80th, 2046; 81st, 2047; 82nd, 2048; 83rd, 2049; 84th, 2050; 85th, 2051; 86th, 2052; 87th, 2053; 88th, 2054; 89th, 2055; 90th, 2056; 91st, 2057; 92nd, 2058; 93rd, 2059; 94th, 2060; 95th, 2061; 96th, 2062; 97th, 2063; 98th, 2064; 99th, 2065; 100th, 2066; 101st, 2067; 102nd, 2068; 103rd, 2069; 104th, 2070; 105th, 2071; 106th, 2072; 107th, 2073; 108th, 2074; 109th, 2075; 110th, 2076; 111th, 2077; 112th, 2078; 113th, 2079; 114th, 2080; 115th, 2081; 116th, 2082; 117th, 2083; 118th, 2084; 119th, 2085; 120th, 2086; 121st, 2087; 122nd, 2088; 123rd, 2089; 124th, 2090; 125th, 2091; 126th, 2092; 127th, 2093; 128th, 2094; 129th, 2095; 130th, 2096; 131st, 2097; 132nd, 2098; 133rd, 2099; 134th, 2100; 135th, 2101; 136th, 2102; 137th, 2103; 138th, 2104; 139th, 2105; 140th, 2106; 141st, 2107; 142nd, 2108; 143rd, 2109; 144th, 2110; 145th, 2111; 146th, 2112; 147th, 2113; 148th, 2114; 149th, 2115; 150th, 2116; 151st, 2117; 152nd, 2118; 153rd, 2119; 154th, 2120; 155th, 2121; 156th, 2122; 157th, 2123; 158th, 2124; 159th, 2125; 160th, 2126; 161st, 2127; 162nd, 2128; 163rd, 2129; 164th, 2130; 165th, 2131; 166th, 2132; 167th, 2133; 168th, 2134; 169th, 2135; 170th, 2136; 171st, 2137; 172nd, 2138; 173rd, 2139; 174th, 2140; 175th, 2141; 176th, 2142; 177th, 2143; 178th, 2144; 179th, 2145; 180th, 2146; 181st, 2147; 182nd, 2148; 183rd, 2149; 184th, 2150; 185th, 2151; 186th, 2152; 187th, 2153; 188th, 2154; 189th, 2155; 190th, 2156; 191st, 2157; 192nd, 2158; 193rd, 2159; 194th, 2160; 195th, 2161; 196th, 2162; 197th, 2163; 198th, 2164; 199th, 2165; 200th, 2166; 201st, 2167; 202nd, 2168; 203rd, 2169; 204th, 2170; 205th, 2171; 206th, 2172; 207th, 2173; 208th, 2174; 209th, 2175; 210th, 2176; 211th, 2177; 212th, 2178; 213th, 2179; 214th, 2180; 215th, 2181; 216th, 2182; 217th, 2183; 218th, 2184; 219th, 2185; 220th, 2186; 221st, 2187; 222nd, 2188; 223rd, 2189; 224th, 2190; 225th, 2191; 226th, 2192; 227th, 2193; 228th, 2194; 229th, 2195; 230th, 2196; 231st, 2197; 232nd, 2198; 233rd, 2199; 234th, 2200; 235th, 2201; 236th, 2202; 237th, 2203; 238th, 2204; 239th, 2205; 240th, 2206; 241st, 2207; 242nd, 2208; 243rd, 2209; 244th, 2210; 245th, 2211; 246th, 2212; 247th, 2213; 248th, 2214; 249th, 2215; 250th, 2216; 251st, 2217; 252nd, 2218; 253rd, 2219; 254th, 2220; 255th, 2221; 256th, 2222; 257th, 2223; 258th, 2224; 259th, 2225; 260th, 2226; 261st, 2227; 262nd, 2228; 263rd, 2229; 264th, 2230; 265th, 2231; 266th, 2232; 267th, 2233; 268th, 2234; 269th, 2235; 270th, 2236; 271st, 2237; 272nd, 2238; 273rd, 2239; 274th, 2240; 275th, 2241; 276th, 2242; 277th, 2243; 278th, 2244; 279th, 2245; 280th, 2246; 281st, 2247; 282nd, 2248; 283rd, 2249; 284th, 2250; 285th, 2251; 286th, 2252; 287th, 2253; 288th, 2254; 289th, 2255; 290th, 2256; 291st, 2257; 292nd, 2258; 293rd, 2259; 294th, 2260; 295th, 2261; 296th, 2262; 297th, 2263; 298th, 2264; 299th, 2265; 300th, 2266; 301st, 2267; 302nd, 2268; 303rd, 2269; 304th, 2270; 305th, 2271; 306th, 2272; 307th, 2273; 308th, 2274; 309th, 2275; 310th, 2276; 311th, 2277; 312th, 2278; 313th, 2279; 314th, 2280; 315th, 2281; 316th, 2282; 317th, 2283; 318th, 2284; 319th, 2285; 320th, 2286; 321st, 2287; 322nd, 2288; 323rd, 2289; 324th, 2290; 325th, 2291; 326th, 2292; 327th, 2293; 328th, 2294; 329th, 2295; 330th, 2296; 331st, 2297; 332nd, 2298; 333rd, 2299; 334th, 2300; 335th, 2301; 336th, 2302; 337th, 2303; 338th, 2304; 339th, 2305; 340th, 2306; 341st, 2307; 342nd, 2308; 343rd, 2309; 344th, 2310; 34

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## OBSERVER

## Advice for the Vicar

By Russell Baker

DEAR PONTIFF: Welcome to the book trade. It needs a touch of class, and you're just the author to provide it.

I hope you won't think it pushy if I pass along a few tips. Believe me, Your Holiness, I wish somebody had done it for me on my first book.

Right off, you're going to find your publisher wants you to get out and sell your book. It's not enough that a writer has to write his book nowadays, he is also expected to sell it.

A lot of authors deal with this by hiring somebody else to write the book. This frees them to take acting classes so they will know how to do a smoocheroo ghost job on TV.

Ghost prose is not for you, dear Pope. The trick is to make your publisher do the selling. You've made a good start on this by getting that big money commitment. Six or seven million dollars up front, if the papers are right.

Sure, you are passing it all through to good causes. But the point is, no matter who's getting the money, the publisher is laying out what for a publisher amounts to a banker's ransom. He has to get that money back, or else, which means he had better get out there and sell your book himself.

If you'd settled for peanuts—an advance of, say, fifteen or twenty thousand simoleons—the publisher could have said, "If you don't want to get out there and sell your own book, it's no skin off my nose, J.P."

And let you die in the bookshops after selling the tiny first printing he issued to recover his peanuts.

O.K., he's going to lean on you to sell it anyhow. He's going to say, look, he's put up those millions so you owe it to him to be a good guy.

And you are a good guy, right? A man doesn't get where you are without being a good guy. So you're going to tell the

publisher, "Well, all right, I'll do a little selling."

Selling means performing on television. The theory is that everybody in America is so busy watching television that they don't have time to read, so the only way to let them know you've got something more for them not to read is the tube.

If you go on the breakfast shows, keep it short; a few lines so thoroughly rehearsed you can remember them no matter how terrified you are. Keep it casual too: call the interviewers Charlie, Harry, Bryant. Try not to look at the technicians when they make slashing hand gestures at their throats.

Now you want to look relaxed, no matter how tense you are. Not looking relaxed makes viewers nervous.

I hear you say, "You're talking to a fellow who can stay cool as a cucumber while talking to 100,000 souls in St. Peter's Square." But believe me, Your Holiness, TV is not St. Peter's Square. Cool as a cucumber doesn't work on TV. On TV it's tight as a drum that does the trick. To look relaxed, get tense. Sit up on the edge of the chair. Arch your back until it screams. Whatever you do, Holiness, do not sit back and relax in the chair.

All right, once the publisher discovers you really are a good guy and, what's better, also a good sport he's going to wheedle you into bookstore appearances. Here's what will happen:

You go to a vast mall, find the bookstore between a shoe store and Victoria's Secret and introduce yourself to a clerk who's never heard of you but knows where to find the manager, who puts a table out in mall traffic, dumps books on it and puts up a sign saying you will sign books for the next hour. While you sit there not selling a single book thousands of people walk by wondering silently if you're somebody famous.

This, Your Holiness, is the book trade with the bark off.

New York Times Service

## Vitebsk Struggles to Reclaim Chagall Past

By Lee Hockstader

Washington Post Service

VITEBSK, Belarus — One day in 1962, an extraordinary letter arrived at the Vitebsk museum for culture and history, a pretty pink building that was left standing miraculously after the city was pulverized in World War II.

The letter was from a Soviet scholar in France who had been in touch with Marc Chagall, then in his mid-70s. This alone was unusual. Chagall, who had left his home town of Vitebsk in 1922 to live in France, was a nonperson as far as Moscow was concerned. As an émigré, a Jew and a painter whose work did not celebrate the heroic triumphs of the Soviet Socialist people, Chagall was politically, ethnically and artistically incorrect.

If the fact of the letter was unusual, the content was astonishing. Chagall had never forgotten Vitebsk. It was where he first fell in love, married and learned to draw and paint. Many of his early canvases are scenes of Vitebsk, or what he called its "special sky," where he conjured soaring birds, flying cows, dancing fiddlers and airborne violins.

Now Chagall, relaying his message through the scholar, wanted to know: Could he give some of his work back to the city that had inspired him so many years ago?

Yevgenia Kichina, who worked in the museum's art department, saw the letter and got excited. With some others in her office, she drafted a letter describing postwar Vitebsk, a city of grimy apartment blocks that was almost unrecognizable as the 1,000-year-old town of wooden houses and graceful cathedrals of Chagall's youth. "We said we had set up an art department, and would be happy if we could have the Chagall pieces," she said. Then Kichina mentioned the letter to a member of the city's Communist Party committee. "He said, 'What? And you are going to do this on your own, without any permission? How could this even occur to you?'" She appealed to a regional party official, who turned her down.

Now, three decades later, the city is struggling to reclaim what it lost. Most suspect that Vitebsk's bond with Chagall, who died in 1985 at the age of 97, is irrevocably gone. But a few are convinced that it is not too late, that Vitebsk and Chagall can reconnect. It won't be easy.

On a bluff high above the river that winds through Vitebsk stands an old red brick house of two stories. Formerly used for apartments, the building was converted two years ago into the Marc Chagall Museum, although it contains no original works by Chagall. Officially, the museum is owned and operated by the city, but in truth it is the personal project and passion of the director, Lyubov Bazan, 37.

Bazan grew up in Vitebsk during the pre-Gorbachev period of stagnation, when the name of Chagall was all but unknown here. It was only as an art student that she discovered that Chagall was born in Vitebsk, the son of a Yiddish-speaking manual laborer. She was astonished. "I started asking people, older people, about Chagall," she said. "They said he had emigrated a long time ago, that he was a traitor to his motherland."

Chagall was once the city's arts commissar but the one or two original works he left in the city were lost in 1941 when the Germans swept into Vitebsk, occupying it for three years. The house where the artist grew up was still standing in a quiet neighborhood that was once the Jewish ghetto, but there was nothing to distinguish it. The school and museum he ran had been turned into a computer center.

In a country consumed by xenophobia and anti-Semitism, it was chancy even to speak about Chagall. Finally in 1988, as the system began to crumble, Bazan was allowed to pursue her interest in Chagall openly, and she began planning the museum.

"When we arranged this exhibit, we faced a big problem because we have no original works of art," said Bazan. "So we were producing from our hearts, our souls. And we needed an imaginative way to show Chagall's work, his composition, his coloring, this fairy tale quality to his art. We wanted to present a general mood. It was the only way out, to show something of Chagall when we didn't have Chagall himself."

The result is modest but appealing. Some of Chagall's paintings with a Vitebsk theme have been copied right on the walls and ceilings of the museum. One of them is "Red Roofs," a work from the 1950s in which the artist, palette in hand, bows low to the city as he is presented with a bouquet of flowers. There are two lithographs, donated by a museum in Germany. Old chairs, a samovar, an oil lamp, a



Lyubov Bazan and exhibits in Vitebsk's Marc Chagall Museum.

clock and a violin are suspended in mid-air, as if in flight. On the wall is a poem by Chagall, in his handwriting, dedicated to Bella, his first wife and the bride who is soaring with him above Vitebsk in his early paintings.

Besides the museum, there are a few signs of Chagall in today's Vitebsk. On Pokrovsky Street, where Chagall grew up, a statue of the artist was erected in 1992. His house, too, has been fenced off; its inhabitants recently evicted, with a small plaque on the wall saying Chagall lived there.

There is talk of making it, too, into a museum, furnished, presumably, in period style. But nobody knows who

would pay for such a project. Vitebsk, like most of Belarus, is broke. But Chagall's devotees are still hoping that somehow, from somewhere, they can get hold of a Chagall original.

For Yevgenia Kichina, the museum worker who tried but failed to respond to Chagall's offer more than 30 years ago, there is only bitterness and regret. "It was such a humiliation that such a great man and a master should have begged" to give his art to Vitebsk, she said.

"It's a drama. It's our pain, our shame, and our disgrace."

(Washington Post researcher Masha Lipman contributed to this report.)

## PEOPLE

## Lloyd Webber Defends His Firing of Dunaway

Andrew Lloyd Webber is all heart. In a letter to the actress Faye Dunaway, he says he dropped her from his musical "Sunset Boulevard" to save her from "great embarrassment" because her singing didn't make the grade. In the letter, published by London's Evening Standard newspaper, he denied her claim that his decision was "capricious." "It would have been very unfair to put you through this situation," he said.

Alain Robert, 32, a French tourist, got a bit bored doing the usual tourist thing in Chicago so he decided to scale 40 stories of a 50-story skyscraper. His feat didn't go over too well with the police. They arrested him for trespassing.

Woody Allen says the story of Mia Farrow's life and loves is a long one. "That's not a miniseries," he responded when asked about an unauthorized Fox project on Farrow. The miniseries is due to air next season.

Fel Xiaotang, 33, a Chinese sociologist, and Dr. Shua Senan, 38, an Afghan doctor, will receive this year's Ramon Magsaysay Award for community leadership, the award foundation said in Manila.

Duncan Gray, 23, a former porter at Buckingham Palace, was jailed for a year on Tuesday for stealing a £350,000 (\$525,000) oil painting, a 297 worth of silver cutlery and a £4,000 rose bowl from Queen Elizabeth's residence.

Maria Antonia Carrato, a former household worker, is suing Guess? jeans model Anna Nicole Smith, alleging sexual harassment, sexual assault and false imprisonment. Smith, in return, is suing her for slander.

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## WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day
Algeria	31/30	28/25	25/24	21/20	21/20	21/20	pc
Andorra	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Austria	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Belgium	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Bulgaria	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Croatia	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Czech Rep.	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Denmark	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Estonia	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Finland	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
France	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Germany	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Greece	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Hungary	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Ireland	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Italy	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Japan	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Korea	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Latvia	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Lithuania	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Netherlands	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Norway	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Poland	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Portugal	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Romania	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Russia	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Slovakia	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Slovenia	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Spain	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Sweden	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Switzerland	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Taiwan	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Turkey	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
Ukraine	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
USA	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc
UK	22/21	18/17	15/14	12/11	12/11	12/11	pc

North America  
Much of the East Coast will be warm and humid for the end of this week. A weak tropical disturbance may bring heavy rain from coastal Virginia northward toward New York City Thursday and Friday. Hot weather will persist across much of the western half of the nation.

Europe  
The latter part of this week will end up rather warm and humid across much of northern and central Europe. The warm will over spread into western Europe by Saturday. London will be warm and rain-free much of the time. Paris will have a warm end to this week with plenty of sunshine.

Asia  
Much of Eastern China, Korea, and Japan will still have to cope with unseasonable heat and humidity through the end of the week. Super Typhoon Wally will move toward southern Japan later this week. Most of Italy affect areas west of Tokyo with torrential rains and damaging winds.

	Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low
Bahamas	26/22	23/17	31/19	23/17
Bahrain	33/21	19/16	36/25	20/16
Belize	26/19	16/11	29/14	17/12
Bhutan	24/17	17/12	22/16	18/14
Bolivia	34/20	21/17	39/10/2	21/17
Bosnia	39/10/2	24/15	41/10/6	28/19

Legend: s=sunny, p=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, dr=drizzle, A=All day, L=late, E=early